

INSURANCE.

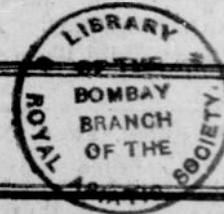
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SHI PRABHAKAR M. MEHTA, IN 1915.

VOL XVI NO 177--

BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 14 1928



ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA

A ROLICKING, HILARIOUSLY FUNNY SCREAMING
UNIVERSAL JEWEL COMEDY DRAMA

"ON YOUR TOES"

A fast and furious riot of fun of frolic—a farce of a dancing master turning a heavyweight champion, featuring the irresistible, irrepressible comedian

REGINALD DENNY

A delightful Ring Picture. The Programme includes a two-reel Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
21 July	Mooltan x	All	20,847
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi		16,619
11 "	Macedonia	vessels	11,120
18 "	Malwa x		20,837
25 "	Malwa		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana	will	16,568
8 "	Malwa		10,918
15 "	Naldara		16,086
22 "	Rajputana		16,601
29 "	Rajputana	now	10,602
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
13 "	Narkunda x		16,502
20 "	Rawalpindi	sail	16,619
27 "	Rajputana		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana		16,568
10 "	Mooltan	direct	10,847
17 "	Ranchi		26,650
24 "	Macedonia		11,120
1 Dec.	Rajputana		16,601
8 "	Malwa x	from	20,831
15 "	Rajputana		10,602
22 "	Malwa		10,986
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
5 Jan.	Naldara		16,086
12 "	Rajputana		16,568
19 "	Malwa	without	10,918
26 "	Ranchi		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,572
9 "	Rajputana	tranship-	16,601
16 "	Malwa		10,953
23 "	Rajputana		10,602
30 "	Malwa		20,847
6 Mar.	Kaiser-i-Hind	ment	11,518
13 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
20 "	Delta Ex.		8,008
27 "	Rajputana	at	16,561
30 "	Malwa x		20,830
6 Apr.	Ranchi		16,557
13 "	Rajputana	Aden.	16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi		16,619
27 "	Naldara		16,086

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £56
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
15th Nov.	Dumana	8,427
6th Dec.	Dumana	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru	5898	1st July	14th July
*Genoa Maru	6785	17th "	30th "
*Awa Maru	6028	29th "	12th Aug.
*Seiya Maru	6550	16th Aug.	30th "
*Tamba Maru	5845	29th "	12th Sept.

*Passenger Steamers.
Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:-

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE).
Kamo Maru 26th July
Katori Maru 9th Aug.
Atsuta Maru 23rd August
(For CHINA & JAPAN).
Suwa Maru 25th July
Fushimi Maru 8th August
Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly.
Taiyo Maru 7th Aug.
Tenyo Maru 21st August.

Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days.
South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.
Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:-
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 29279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
23rd July	Homayun	Japan
2nd Aug.	Naldara	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
16th "	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
30th "	Morea	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
13th Sept.	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
27th "	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
11th Oct.	Malwa	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldara	Colombo Straits China & Japan

Does not carry passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.	Steamers.	Tons.
18th "	Karagola	East and South Africa
18th July	Barpeta	Buareh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
20th July	Varela	Buareh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Buareh.
Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:-
HARRISON MACKENZIE & CO.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
 2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
 3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
 4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
- For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MOBARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,17,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS Rs. 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest and interest allowed.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discount.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Office or Branches of the Bank.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:-

SECRETARIES, Bombay

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application. SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application. A. G. GRAY, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserve Fund " 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle, Batavia, Kobe, Singapore, Bombay, London, Shimoda, Calcutta, Los Angeles, Sourabaya, Buenos Aires, Lyons, San Francisco, Canton, Manila, Samarang, Changchun, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Dairen, Newchwang, Sydney, Fengtien, New York, Tientsin, Hamburg, Nagoya, Tokyo, Hankow, Osaka, Tsinan, Harbin, Peking, Tientsin, Hongkong, Rangoon, Vladivostok, Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro, Kai Yuan, Saigon.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO, Manager.

All kinds of Banking business transacted on best terms

by the

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING ITS INCREASING
NEW BUSINESS PREMIUM INCOME

1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 " " 3,91,39,000	1926	" 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 " " 4,68,04,075	1927	" 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 104 CRORES.

FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56]

The Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES—Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6 1/2 %.

DEPOSITS—Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2 1/2 % Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5 1/2 % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS—Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT—Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to:—

R. S. MEHTA, Manager

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Experienced AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Poona, on monthly salary. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Old Customs House Road, Fort, Bombay.

Want extra money

Turn out-of-use articles around the house into cash by the use of a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Used but useful articles find a ready sale when advertised in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order. INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the Municipal Children's Model School, Meerut, a HEAD MISTRESS, trained in Modern Methods of Child Education, (1) pay Rs. 120/- a month, (2) Provident Fund benefits, (3) Free Medical Aid, (4) One year's agreement. Apply by the 25th July, 1928, to the CHAIRMAN, Education Committee, Municipal Board, Meerut.

30702

WANTED—STUDENTS English fifth standard passed for sub-overseer course 1 year, Overseer course 1-1/4 years. Prospectus from Manager, Civil Engineering School, Desai Falia, Brouch.

R1036

WANTED an experienced ENGINEER capable of taking charge of a big up-to-date power station. Only capable persons need apply with copies of testimonials and lowest terms to Box No. 2160 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

R1042

WANTED AN ENGINEER who has already served in Cotton Mills and capable of taking charge of Turbo generators, motors, engines, etc. Apply with copies of certificates and terms, SECRETARY, The Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co., Ltd. Delhi.

R1043

WANTED AT ONCE—CLERKS, Graduates, Undergraduates, Stenographers, Doctors, Station Masters, Goods Clerks, Ticket Collectors, Engineers, Overseers, Draftsmen and Mistries for Service in India and overseas. Apply sharp for further particulars and terms with one anna Stamp to:—GOODWIN & CO., OVERSEA SERVICE DEPT., CHANDNI CHOWK, DELHI.

R1037

WANTED SENIOR and JUNIOR SUB-DIVISIONAL CLERKS in the grades of 30-5/2-80 and 30-5/2-70 respectively. Starting pay according to qualifications and previous service. Candidates with experience in the P. W. & Military and other Government Departments well conversant with the accounts work, will be given preference. Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 25th July 1928—J. R. Colabawala, Executive Engineer, Rohri Canal, No. 1, Division.

30726

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE Health, Power, Beauty—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better." 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whiteways.

ELCO HEALTH THERMAE INSTITUTE—Insurance policy for Health Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foot treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZERMAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Only a DIWANKHANA on the C. P. Tank Road for Doctors, Astrologers, and Jariwala. Apply to NATHALAL SIVLAL KINARIWALLA, Bhuleswar, Third Bhojwada.

R1034

TO LET—3rd Floor "Mahomed Building", facing Hornby Road and ground floor of bungalow Nepean Sea Road, Setalwad Street, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA, Jackria Masjid.

R979

WANTED—Large GODOWNS 20/30,000 sq. ft., in the vicinity of Byculla Station. Apply Box No. 2159, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

30714

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST DESSERT PEARS from about the 20th of July and APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab "Lee Bandrole." R990

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THREE—Wooden blocks for advertisement in the Imperial Cinema's compound are to be let from the 1st August, for terms Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

30730

WANTED—To buy STANDARD CINEMA films (second-hand)—comedies, comedies, animal dramas, sports, etc., Send list with particulars and lowest price to FILM BUREAU, 68/1B, Sikdar Bagan Street, Shyambazar, Calcutta.

30730

EDUCATIONAL.

A CAREER IN LIFE INSURANCE—DAVARS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE. Special lectures for Chartered Insurance Institute in Life Specialisation will Soon Commence. Fire and Marine just begun. Apply immediately, 80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

R1045

THREE essential publications Unhappy India, Lajpatrai, India 1926-7 Rupees two Agricultural Commission Report Rupees seven, C. Himatlal Bookseller, Popatwadi Bombay 2.

R1041

LOST AND FOUND

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that certificate for ten shares New India Assurance Co. Ltd. No. 2598/3, 812 standing in the name of Suryakant Hiralal are lost or misplaced, and application for getting a duplicate has been made to the Company. If any one is holding the shares, he is hereby requested to have his claim registered, in the Company within one month from hence, otherwise the Company will proceed to issue duplicates thereof.

SURYAKANT HIRALAL.
(Surt.)
R1043A

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that Certificate for five ordinary shares Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Nos. 242947/51 standing in the name of Vandrayan C. Jadav are lost or misplaced, and application for getting a duplicate has been made to the Company. If any one is holding the Shares, he is hereby requested to have his claim registered in the Company within fifteen days from hence otherwise the Company will proceed to issue duplicates thereof.

VANDRAYAN C. JADAV.
(Surt.)
R1043

MISCELLANEOUS

THE patents of the under-signed are the assets of the Indian National Congress or the League of Nations. Darab Jagose, Bhaya Street, Nanpura, Surat.

R1038

MISS RUTH'S New Turkish Bath, Scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment, nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg., K. Block, 1st floor, Palton Road, Crawford Market.

R1039

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTAM, Fortune Teller and Evil Counteract, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial from free application.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1411 of 1928.

TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, deceased. Plaintiff.

versus
(1) Bai RATANBAI, widow of the late Tribhowandas Varjiwandas; (2) MANOREDAS TRIBHOWANDAS; (3) GORDHANDAS TRIBHOWANDAS; (4) DHARAMDAS TRIBHOWANDAS; and (5) MANECKLAL NATHALAL MEHTA, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

The Creditors of the Estate of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas (deceased). PURSUANT to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 6th day of July, 1928, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed the above suit on behalf of himself and all other creditors of the estate of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, deceased, praying for the following reliefs:—

(a) that the estate of the said Testator Tribhowandas Varjiwandas be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court; (b) that the Defendants be ordered to render accounts in respect of their management of the said Estate; (c) that for purposes aforesaid such directions may be given, enquiries made, and accounts taken as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit; (d) that the amount due to the Plaintiff and other creditors of the said Estate be ordered to be paid to them; (e) that pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit a fit and proper person be appointed a Receiver of the Estate of the said Testator Tribhowandas Varjiwandas with such powers as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit; (f) that the Plaintiff's costs of the suit may be provided for; (g) that the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require. And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed on the 10th day of September, 1928.

Sd. R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.

The 12th day of July, 1928.

Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

30725

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and
In the matter of The Shilohri Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation).
CALLIAN D. VAIDYA, Petitioner.
N. H. MOOS, Official Liquidator.

NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank are required on or before the 15th day of August, 1928, to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned at his Office at ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator or in person, or by their attorneys, to come in and to prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution before such debts and claims are proved.

Dated at Bombay, this 11th day of July, 1928.

N. H. MOOS,

Official Liquidator.
The Shilohri Bank Ltd.
(In Liquidation.)

LEGAL NOTICES.

(CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE ORDER I, RULE 8.)

Regular Suit No. 45 of 1928.

IN THE COURT OF THE FIRST CLASS SUB-JUDGE AT RATNAGIRI

SHRIMANT SARKAR RAJE SAHEB of Jawhar State by Next Friend the Collector, Thana District, and Political Agent and Administrator, Jawhar State.

Plaintiff.

versus
1. MADHUSUDAN WASUDEO ATHALYE, last place of residence Shiposhi, Taluka Sangmeshwar, District Ratnagiri; 2. VISHNOO WASUDEO ATHALYE, Residence—Shiposhi; 3. DATTATRAYA WASUDEO ATHALYE, Residence—Shiposhi; 4. NARSINH MADHUSUDAN ATHALYE, Residence—Bombay; 5. NILKANTH KRISHNANATH ATHALYE, Residence—Deorukh; 6. RAMKRISHNA NARAYAN ATHALYE; 7. GOPAL NARAYAN ATHALYE, Defendants Nos. 6 and 7 both minor by their guardian; 8. RAGHUNATH VISHNOO ATHALYE, Residence—Shiposhi; 9. VALJANATH VISHNOO ATHALYE, Residence—Shiposhi; 10. JAGANNATH VISHNOO ATHALYE; 11. NILKANTH VISHNOO ATHALYE, Defendants Nos. 9, 10, 11, all minors by their guardian.

CLAIM RS.

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has brought this suit against the Defendants stating that the Defendant family has as Chemist and Druggist a shop in Bombay and Defendant No. 1 as the manager of the family was managing that shop with the particular assistance of the father of Defendants Nos. 6 and 7 and with occasional help from other Defendants. For the purpose of that shop the Defendant No. 1 from time to time borrowed various sums from the Plaintiff's State of Jawhar during the time of the late lamented Plaintiff's uncle. For the recovery of those sums the Plaintiff's State obtained a decree in Bombay High Court, Original Suit No. 464 of 1916 and to execute that decree proceedings were taken in Regular District No. 227 of 1925 of this Court and the 15th share of the Defendant No. 1 in the family property of the Defendants was attached and to raise that attachment Defendants Nos. 2 to 7 applied to this Court ostensibly leaving their claim on two papers alleged to have been executed as a Vyavastha Patra dated 15th January, 1914, and a Partition Deed dated 16th March, 1916, and a Sale Deed of 31st May, 1916, purporting to convey to Defendant No. 2 by Defendant No. 1 his share in the family property allotted to him by the Partition Deed, and whereas Plaintiff has brought this suit to set aside the Vyavastha Patra, the Partition Deed, the Deeds of Assignments dated 5th June 1916, and 11th September 1916, and other transactions as fraudulent collusive and bogus prepared to defraud the Plaintiff and other creditors of the Defendants' family and to have it declared that the property in suit is liable to be sold for the claim of the Plaintiff and other creditors of the family of the Defendants, and whereas as the Plaintiff has been allowed to prosecute this suit on behalf of the Plaintiff and other creditors, notice is hereby given to all such creditors as are willing to become parties to this suit that they may apply to this Court on 24th July, 1928. Given this day 6th July, 1928, under the seal and signature of the Court.

(Sd.) D. S. GOGATE,
Clerk of the Court.
True Copy.
D. S. GOGATE,
Clerk of the Court.

30724

AUCTION SALE.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the whole of the Company's Spinning Mills, including the lands and machinery and plant and buildings pertaining thereto, will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office, in Allahabad Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by Sir Pursatandas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, unless privately sold in the meantime.

Private offers for the purchase of the said Mill to be made in sealed covers addressed to the abovenamed Liquidators, to the undersigned at their office at 13-19 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Particulars of the property and conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Dated this 8th day of June, 1928.
T. G. RUSSELL,
Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5394 of 1922.

SAHIMBUX KHODABUX, Plaintiff.

vs.

ALINAHOMED CUMRUDDIN JAFAR RIVALA and another, Defendants.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, Applicants.

and

GULABBAI, widow and others.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Respondents in the lands and premises situate at Kumbharwada, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation dated 21st May, 1928, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th of May, 1928, and in the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Jama-e-Jamshed" of the 26th and 27th ultimo, respectively, will be proceeded with on the premises at Kumbharwada on THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

For particulars vide the said Sheriff's Proclamation.

Dated this 12th day of July, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Applicants.

30733

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Trustees Act 23 of 1866

and
In the matter of the Trust created by the last Will and Testament of Khadiji, widow of Haji Badrudin Jitkar, of Bombay, Kokani Mahomedan Inhabitant. Deceased.
MAHOMED ENUS MAHOMED ISMAIL HAFIZ, a minor by his next friend, Hassankhan Ahmedkhan Deshmukh. Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Trustee Abdul Rehman Bhaiji in the lands and premises at Temkar Street, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation dated 5th June, 1928, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 13th ultimo, and in the "Jama-e-Jamshed" and "Dnyan Prakash" of the 5th and 7th instant, respectively, will be proceeded with on the premises at Temkar Street on TUESDAY, the 17th July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

For particulars vide the said Sheriff's Proclamation.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

E. J. JUDAH, Esquire,
Petitioner's Attorney.

30734

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MACHINERY REQUIRED FOR THE LOCO, SHOPS, JHANSI.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Patel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of machinery for the Loco, Shops, Jhansi." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "India Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
4th July, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SEASON TICKETS BETWEEN KARJAT AND SUBURBAN SECTION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ON and from 15th July, 1928, Season Tickets for all classes will be issued between Karjat and Stations on the Suburban Section of the G. I. P. Railway subject to the conditions laid down in para 84 B of the G. I. P. Railway Coaching Guide and Tariff in force from 1st May, 1928.

Season Ticket holders will not be allowed to travel by the following trains:—

3 Down and 4 Up
9 Down and 10 Up
41 Down and 42 Up
19 Down and 22 Up.

Full information can be obtained at the stations concerned.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus.
Bombay, 9th July, 1928.

30706

NOTICE

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1928.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1928 to MONDAY, the 16th July, 1928, both days inclusive.

N. M. MURRAY,
O. A. SMITH,
Managing Governors.

30572

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 879 (Mahim-Agar), Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July, 1928, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1928.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th July, 1928, to 28th July, 1928, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th June, 1928.
N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday, the 30th July, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 14th July, 1928.

30727

NOTIFICATION

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

THE MUNICIPALITY proposes to give a contract for a period of three years from 1st January, 1929, for removal of refuse from the Northern and Southern beats of the Municipal limits to two separate contractors with the condition that the beats will be interchangeable at fixed intervals. The removal is to be done by motor lorries from the dust bins provided by the Municipality in the City to the dumping places that may from time to time be fixed by the Municipality outside the City. The specification showing the number of lorries to be kept, the manner of removal, the penalty for defaults and other conditions to which the contract will be subject can be had on application to the Health Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality.

Sealed tenders are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 31st August, 1928. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.

Ahmedabad Municipality.
Health Department,
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, dated 4th July, 1928.

30725

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND
TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd July to the 4th day of August, 1928, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th August, 1928.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIWALA,
Secretary.

13th July, 1928.

30729

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-
TRADE, FURNITURE ETC. LYING
IN A TOBACCO SHOP AT KHAR
ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1101 of 1928 (The London Eastern and American Trading Co. vs. Ratanlal) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Tuesday, the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shop at Khar Road, Bandra.

All the goods such as one lot of tobacco and cut-tobacco, loose cigarettes, a tobacco machine, furniture such as writing tables, chairs, cup-boards, etc. lying in shop at Khar Road, carried on in the name and style of Khedival Tobacco Co. in separate lots or as a going concern.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION
AGENTS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.). AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MAHALAXMI, WARDEN ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT. Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from Mr. Ranchordas Valabhai, Trustee appointed by the consent decree dated 16th January, 1928, passed by the High Court in Suit No. 1942 of 1927 (Prangavri, widow of Atmaram Narbheram, Plaintiff vs. Ranchordas Valabhai and another, Defendants), sell by Public Auction the undermentioned immovable property on SATURDAY, the 14th July, 1928, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece of Fuzendari land together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahatuxmi, Warden Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: On the East by Sweepers' passage, beyond that by the property of Vishram Mawji, on the West by a passage beyond that by the property of Bal Dinaji, on the South by the property of Vussonji Munji and on the North by the property of Mallo Dewayker and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D No. 3577 and Street No. 11, Cadastral No. 826, Warden Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kapadia and Shroff, Attorneys for the Trustee at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-
TRADE, FURNITURE, ETC., LYING
IN SHOP AT UMRIGAR BUILDING,
CRAWFORD MARKET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1101 of 1928 (The London Eastern and American Trading Co. vs. Ratanlal), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sell by Public Auction, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), in the shop at Umrigar Building, Crawford Market.

All the goods such as cigarettes, plated-ware, cut-glass tumbler frames, leather and fancy bags, belts, Kodak films, breaches, tumblers, spoons, forks, biscuit-boxes, jam-pots, perfumery, furniture such as show-cases, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, looking-glasses, etc., in shop, carried on in the name and style of Ratanlal Diwan and Co., in separate lots or as a going concern.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and delivery of the goods to be taken on the next day and the above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

A TIME-HONOURED SLOGAN.

"If you want practical and plainly written books on SEX or HEALTH, read GAMBERS", has become a Slogan. More than 2,000 unsolicited testimonials from leading men have already been received in praise of the following books by Prof. Gambers—the pioneer of Sex-education in India:—

	Rs.	s.
1. The Sex Organs, 264 pages, 25 Illustrations. Bound	2	8
2. Control Over Birth. Illustrated	0	12
3. The Hidden Side of Sexual Science	0	12
4. Queries in Sex	0	12
5. Sterility—Its causes and treatment	0	10
6. How to build up manhood	0	8
7. Night-pollutions and Their Treatment	0	8
8. Self-pollution and how to overcome it	0	8
9. Vitamins and Health	0	8
10. Constipation and Its Treatment	0	6
11. Painless Childbirth	0	6
12. Easy Yoga Exercise to prevent Seminal Troubles	0	6
13. Easy Yoga Exercise to prevent Colds	0	6
14. Protection against Venereal diseases	0	4
15. Exercise of the Eye to cure short-sightedness	0	3
Complete Set of 15 for Rs. 8 only.		
Postage extra. Detailed tables of contents sent post free. 20 per cent. discount allowed to subscribers of "SEX & HEALTH"—a monthly magazine edited by Prof. Gambers—annual subscription Rs. 2 only. Sample copy sent post free on request.		

BRIJMOHAN & CO.,
AMRITSAR

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Local. Mofussil. Foreign.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1/2 ANNA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A film you will never forget—the best directed, the best acted, the most inspired production of its kind.

ROSES OF PICARDY

Featuring an all-Star Cast including:

JOHN STUART, JAMESON THOMAS
AND LILLIAN HALL DAVIS.

Unlike any war film yet produced. Original in treatment and character—graphic in realism—tense in its intimate drama—human, serious and stirring in its depiction of the great part played by Kitchener's armies in the War.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRAND DOUBLE BILL

THE MOST WONDERFUL
SKATING AND DANCING

Turns ever seen out East!

By The Marvellous Versatile

M. A. S. TONI

and the Graceful and Beautiful

LUCY LYRA

Introducing Sensational Feats including Dancing on Skates on a Small Table, as well as exclusive Classical, Oriental, Aerobic, Eccentric, Comedy and Tiek Dancing

AND

A FINE ROMANTIC STORY
OF GLOWING HUMOUR.

"A KISS IN THE DARK"

with

ADOLPHE MENJOU

LILLIAN RICH

AND

AILEEN PRINGLE

One of The Biggest Laugh Pictures of the year telling the story of a young couple who take a vacation from one another to see if absence make the heart grow fonder.

Admission Rs. 3-6, 2-4, Re. 1-2, As. 9.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW:

3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"GO WEST"

Featuring:

THE GIUM-FACED, GLOOMY EYED
MONARCH OF MIRTH AND
MERRIMENT

BUSTER KEATON

You'll shriek, you'll howl, you'll cry yourself hoarse with laughter, you are in a big time! Nobody can afford to miss seeing the funniest partnership of the screen.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

MARVELS OF UNDERSEA

PHOTOGRAPH

COUPLED WITH

TECHNI-COLOR PERFECTION

THE UNINVITED GUEST

A Thrilling Romance of Love and Perils in 'Frisco, New York and the South Sea Islands with—

Featuring a Galaxy of Stars including:

JEAN TULLEY

The Memorable Queen of "The Three Musketeers."

AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Ardesher M. Irani has the pleasure to present his

IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

ANARKALI OR
THE
MONUMENT OF TEARS

Starring the Greatest Emotional Screen Star

SULOCHANA

Mr. BILLIMORIA

as

PRINCE SALIM

has proved himself as successful as a "Hero" as he was as a "Villain" in the past.

Mr. CHOWDHARI

has added one more plume to his cap by his directorial ability in this picture.



You will be amazed to see the heroine of "Wild Cat of Bombay" in an entirely new role—that of an emotional heroine.

This love romance of the Mogul period is a wonderful combination of smiles and tears, thrills and sobs. It has a universal appeal for everyone.

Supported by screen favourites, like

Miss JILLOO, Miss PUTLI, Miss SAKHU, Mr. BILLIMORIA and Mr. VAKIL

It Commences TO-DAY at

CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM.

4 SHOWS DAILY AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS on SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS, BANK HOLIDAYS & AMAS DAYS AT 3 P. M.

NO ADVANCE IN ADMISSION RATES.

KOHINOOR CINEMA

Special Morning Matinee Show at 10 a.m.

Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway,
DADAR.

LEATHER PUSHERS

Featuring:

Reginald Denny

1 to 7
Reels.

FIGHT & WIN

Featuring:

Jack Dempsey

1 to 4
Reels.

TO-DAY

AND

THIS WEEK

KRISHNA FILM COMPANY'S SUPER PICTURE

CHANDRAKANT

TIME & RATES
AS USUAL.The Bombay Gujrati Natak Mandali
CORONATION THEATRE, Grant Road.

SATURDAY, 14th JULY, (9 p. m.)

AND

SUNDAY, 15th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)

EDWARD THEATRE, Kalbadevi Road.

MONDAY, 16th JULY, (9 p. m.)

AND

TUESDAY, 17th JULY, (3-30 p. m.)

COLLEGE GIRL

PADAM KUMAR—Mr. BAPULAL.

Plans for tickets are open at both the theatres.

SAVITA—Mr. JAYSHANKER (Sundri)

BAPULAL B. NAYAK, Proprietor.

OWING TO THE PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD

CONTINUES

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S

Super Social Production

"FORSAKEN WIFE"

TO MISS TO REPENT.

Daily Four Shows:—At 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.

EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

**The DOCTOR'S
DICTUM!**
That vegetables &
corns cooked in
**RUKMANI
COOKER**
Don't lose their
vitamins.
Saves for 1, 2, 4, 6 &
8 persons at Rs. 13,
18, 22, 27, 33.
Ask for Free Booklet
Rukmani Cooker
Co.,
Royapuram (19)
Madras.
Bombay Agents—
M. K. Chibber &
Son.
Opera House Tra
Terminus.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

Daily 3 Shows:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m. Sat. & Sunday at 3 p.m.

The great death-defying spectacle of Love and Romance.
All the world loves a lover—and all the world is enamoured of this mightiest of all thrilling Romances!

The chariot race—one of the Mightiest thrills ever screened—

"BEN-HUR"

Featuring:

RAMON NOVARRO—FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN—MAY
McAVOY—CARMEL MYERS—BETTY BRONSON.

Sacred and Worldly Love! Both kinds in "Ben-Hur" the greatest epoch-making picture that shows you how they loved and fought in the era of the Caesars when Christ gave a new rule of life!

The Bravest and the Tenderest Ramon Novarro as Ben-Hur is Happiest when his iron courage and Boyish strength are devoted to the rescue of beauty in distress!

GLOBE'S—Forthcoming Attractions!!!

"TEMPLE OF SHADOWS" A French Super Spectacle—John Barrymore in "DON JUAN"—"THE GAUCHO" featuring Douglas Fairbanks—Richard Talmadge in "THE NIGHT PETROL"—"THE SHADOW OF THE EAST" with Norman Kerry.

NEXT WEEK HOOR-E-ARAB Madan's own Film produced in Calcutta.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL WOMAN IN PARIS



A GORGEOUSLY STAGED
RURITANIAN ROMANCE
SCENES OF GLITTERING SPLENDOR

A WHIMSICAL ROMANCE.

HYDORCELE HAMMER

(Government Registered.) GUARANTEED REMEDY.

BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE for Hydrocele by distinguished Homoeopath R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (Ame of Homoeopathy. It ensures Safe, Sure relief) Principal, George Medical College and Radical Cure without Surgical Operation and External application, Phial (150 Pills) Re. 1 (One Rupee only). Prescriptions and Medicines are sent to Mofussil Patients for any disease. We also sell American genuine Homoeo Medicines. FRIENDS HOMOEOPATHY, 65/1, Manikola Street, Post Box—11410, Calcutta.

SAVE EYES.

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Re. -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bander Road, Karachi.

RECORD PROGRESS

New Business—

Years	Amount
1925	Rs. 73,15,800.
1926	Rs. 1,21,33,000.
1927	Rs. 1,50,79,000.

No other Company about its age could show such Results.

AN OLD, SOUND & MOST PROSPEROUS
PURELY INDIAN COMPANY

For particulars either of a POLICY or AGENCY, write to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE, Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SECOND REPRINT

Ready.

BOOK ORDERS

Early.

"UNHAPPY INDIA"

By LALA LAJPAT RAI, M.L.A.
A reply to Miss Mayo's 'Mother India.'

Price Rs. 6/- a copy.

BANNA PUBLISHING COMPANY,
CALCUTTA.

SETTLEMENT IN DEOGAD TALUKA

PROTEST OF AGRICULTURISTS.

DEPUTATION TO VISIT GOVERNOR

A large meeting of Deogad Taluka Agriculturists was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Wednesday night.

Dr. Rege, the President after introducing the audience to the proper subject of the survey settlement both previous and present of the Deogad Taluka, asked Mr. Joshi to speak on the point.

WRONG BASIS OF THE REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Joshi related how the original settlement work of Deogad Taluka was prolonged over a period of 35 or 36 years beginning from 1855-56 and ending in the year 1891-92 and how many hands had changed during that period and how the results were inconsistent with those of the neighbouring Talukas which were settled some time before. He also related that at the time of sanctioning the unbearable assessments of the previous settlement, Government had to rely upon a totally wrong presumption that "Deogad had escaped the exactions (of Peshwas) levied from the Talukas of Rajapur and Sangameswar." He said this presumption really had no historical truth in it. Though Government evaded for the time being they had to yield and modify the previous settlement twice. Mr. Joshi proceeding clearly showed how the classification work of the previous settlement was defective and faulty and this has been taken as the basis of the present revision. This is the bone of contention and he said though finally has been given to any previous classification by the amended Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code, yet the Legislature or the Government themselves surely never intended thereby to give perpetuity to any (prima facie) defective classification. He further said that the present revision is made on such basis and therefore the enhanced revenue should not be enforced before faults of the previous settlement are radically removed.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTATION.

Mr. Joshi recalled that all these points have been brought to the notice of the Hon. Revenue Member, Mr. Rieu, last year on 17-3-1927 by a Memorial that was submitted to him. But the executive authorities did not seem to have paid any attention to our grievances. There were so many other anomalies, that the public of the whole Taluka had become all impatient to have some definite course to follow.

Mr. Joshi lastly advised the audience that to get their grievances removed it was necessary to once more appoint a deputation of responsible leaders to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and urge an investigation of all the existing anomalies by appointing an impartial Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

This meeting unanimously passed resolutions to the following effects:—

No. 1.—The meeting fully approves of all the steps taken by "The Rayat Sabha Deogad Taluka", to have a full inquiry to get all the effects removed.

No. 2.—The Government should be requested that as the classification of the Original Settlement which has been according to Section 106 of the Land Revenue Code, taken as final and which has been taken as the basis of the present revision, is defective and wrong, the revision settlement based on it, also becomes defective and wrong; and besides the rates proposed by the settlement officers, Mr. Deshpande and Mr. Vaidya, high as they were, the Government still increased them. This being unjust, the collections of the increased revenue should be suspended till a full inquiry is instituted and the errors removed.

No. 3.—The Government should be requested that (a) As the classification of salt lands was defective in the Original Settlement of 1891-92 nearly 22 years afterwards some such lands were reclassified behind us and a reduction of Rs. 3,888 was made, but many such lands have escaped reclassification by oversight therefore such lands should be reclassified. (b) As according to G. R. 7322/7-8-14, the Government have collected from the poor Rayats every year Rs. 3,888 unduly for 22 years during the currency of the last settlement; the sum so collected should be refunded. (c) And as the salt lands are never increased in the present revision, and the increase is collected by force on such lands just like other sweet rice lands the further collections should be suspended and the collection made should be refunded.

No. 4.—The Government should be requested to withdraw the reservations of some Jungle trees like Nana, Aina, Teak, etc., growing on our lands as this reservation is against the famous "Dunlop Proclamation" and the Bombay High Court also have ruled against it many a times.

No. 5.—The Government should be requested to refund the collection of the increased assessment for the year 1926-1927 as that year is of introduction and remission according to Section 104, Land Revenue Code.

No. 6.—The Government should be requested to apply the same process of collections in cases where the assessments after the introduction of the revision settlement have increased to two or even more times the previous assessments.

No. 7.—To get our grievances redressed by making a full inquiry under the supervision of an impartial Committee, and to draw the attention of Government to these things, the meeting appointed a deputation of the following members to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—(1) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, (2) Mr. A. G. Desai, High Court Pleader, (3) Mr. B. J. Gogate, President, Rayat Sabha, Deogad Taluka, (4) Dr. V. N. Rege, L.M. & S., (5) Mr. R. K. Dalvi, (6) Mr. D. B. Mayekar, and (7) Mr. W. B. Joshi, Secretary, Rayat Sabha, Deogad Taluka.

No. 8.—To form an association of landholders of Deogad residing in Bombay.

No. 9.—This meeting feels much pains for the sufferings of the poor agriculturists of Bardoli in connection with the present increase and prays that the Almighty may bless them with success for their great self-sacrifice.

PANCHMAHALS SCHOOL BOARD

MISS. NEWTON FAILS TO BE ELECTED PRESIDENT BY ONE VOTE.

MR. MUKADAM'S ELECTION CHALLENGED

GODHRA, July 11.

Miss M. E. Newton, a missionary, opposed Mr. W. S. Mukadam M.L.C., in a keenly contested election to the chairmanship of the Panchmahals School Board. Mr. W. S. Mukadam was declared elected by seven votes against six obtained by Miss Newton. As soon as the result was declared seven of the members protested against the result as they alleged they had voted for Miss Newton. They gave their protest in writing to the President and left the hall in a body. Subsequently they filed affidavits before the Assistant Collector, Panch Mahal. It is understood that a civil action to set aside the election will be taken by Miss Newton.—A. P.

INTRODUCTION OF HIGH POWER STATIONS

VENTURE OF B. B. C.

LONDON, July 13.

The British Broadcasting Corporation's programme displacing numerous existing stations by few high-power stations, each capable of sending out two programmes simultaneously, is taking a practical shape. Rt. Hon. Sir William Mitchell-Thompson, Bart, in a statement in the House of Commons announced that the first station will shortly be constructed at Potters Bar to replace the present London stations. He anticipated that Government would shortly be able to authorise the Corporation to procure sites for twin-wave stations at Manchester Glasgow and Cardiff and a single-wave station at Belfast. He added that experiments were still progressing in connection with short-wave broadcasts to the outlying parts of the Empire.—Reuter.

COMPOSITOR TO CONTEST BOMBAY COUNCIL SEAT

MR. JAIRAMDAS' RIVAL

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 12.

In connection with the bye-election to the Bombay Legislative Council arising out of the resignation of his seat by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, a man named Diaramdas, a compositor in a local printing press, has also given his nomination paper and made the required deposit, along with Jairamdas Doulatram.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

DISCUSSION BY HINDU CONFERENCE

HYDERABAD (Sind) July 12.

The Provincial Hindu Conference, along with the Zemindars and other conferences, will be held on Saturday Sunday and Monday next to consider questions including separation of Sind, the Hindu Moslem Pact and the land alienation bill.—A. P.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM CITTA DI MILANO

LONDON, July 13.

Rome.—Citta di Milano wireless that Krassin has taken on board the Vigieris party.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad, July 12.—Mr. Dolatram U. Shah, President of the local municipality has filed a complaint in the court of the First Class City Magistrate against the Editor of "Prajabandhu" for alleged defamation. He obtained a search warrant yesterday and got the alleged defamatory article.—A. P.

requested to apply the same process of collections in cases where the assessments after the introduction of the revision settlement have increased to two or even more times the previous assessments.

No. 7.—To get our grievances redressed by making a full inquiry under the supervision of an impartial Committee, and to draw the attention of Government to these things, the meeting appointed a deputation of the following members to wait upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—(1) Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, (2) Mr. A. G. Desai, High Court Pleader, (3) Mr. B. J. Gogate, President, Rayat Sabha, Deogad Taluka, (4) Dr. V. N. Rege, L.M. & S., (5) Mr. R. K. Dalvi, (6) Mr. D. B. Mayekar, and (7) Mr. W. B. Joshi, Secretary, Rayat Sabha, Deogad Taluka.

No. 8.—To form an association of landholders of Deogad residing in Bombay.

No. 9.—This meeting feels much pains for the sufferings of the poor agriculturists of Bardoli in connection with the present increase and prays that the Almighty may bless them with success for their great self-sacrifice.

SHARP'S
SUPER-KREEM
TOFFEE
"BY FAR THE BEST"

SHARP'S
SUPER-KREEM
TOFFEE

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD. BOMBAY.

YEAST IS LIFE

YEAST-VITE

TONIC THE LIGHTNING PICK-ME-UP

The Greatest Medical Discovery

of the Century.

Contain no aspirin or any harmful drugs.

Pure Yeast and Vitamins. The gentle fermentation of Yeast-Vite when in contact with the gastric juices of the stomach causes a stimulating, buoyant feeling of extreme vigour.

Take a tablet or two and feel fresh and frisky in a few minutes.

In his articles on Health, Sir W. Arbuthnot Lane has emphasised the importance of Vitamin B as a tonic which causes the nerves to function properly. And in his list of essential foods he mentions YEAST as rich in VITAMIN B.

YEAST-VITE IS RICH IN VITAMIN B.

Irving's Yeast-Vite Tonic Tablets are Guaranteed to relieve:—

Headache, Neuralgia, etc. in 5 mins.

Indigestion, Flatulence in 5 to 10 mins.

Biliousness, Dizziness, Depression in 10 to 15 mins.

Disordered Stomach, Liver, etc. in 10 to 15 mins.

Influenza, Colds, Fever in 24 hours.

Over 45,000 unsolicited testimonials have been received from doctors, nurses, clerks, factory workers, railwaymen, and people in all walks of life.

3517. Miss F. L. of Shipton, Yorkshire, writes: "The tablets have been splendid. I have not had a dizzy attack or a headache since taking them. I'll never be without them. I'd rather be without food."

3520. R. G. E. of Dalton, London, writes: "I have suffered the most awful pains in my chest and stomach. I bought a bottle of Yeast-Vite, took two tablets at ten minutes to five, and by three minutes past five I was absolutely free from pain. The results were marvellous."

3521. Mrs. R. H. of Althorpe, N. Manchester, writes: "I have been a sufferer for several years with spasmodic stomach trouble and severe headaches. I was recommended to try your famous tablet, and after the first two doses I found instant relief."

3522. F. W. D. N. a London Bus Driver, of Shepherd's Bush, writes: "I don't think there are many people who have suffered more than I. I could not sleep or even have a meal without having to get up and walk about in agony with hemorrhoids. I took a course of Yeast-Vite and they started to ease me, and I have not had or felt anything for over two years. I am a London bus driver, and have not known how to sit on a bus at times. I think Yeast-Vite is splendid."

ALL GENUINE YEAST-VITE SOLD IN INDIA BEARS THIS SEAL & NAME—

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LIMITED LONDON

IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LIMITED LONDON

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IRVING'S YEAST-VITE LIMITED LONDON

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugat's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 12th instant as under:—
"Market easier on more liquidation and beneficial showers in the West."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 12.	
October	21.91
December	21.73
January	21.56
March	21.51
May	21.38
Middling Spot	22.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 12.	
July	21.71
October	21.36
Middling Spot	21.91

NEW YORK.

New York, July 12.	
NEW YORK H.A.M.:	
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	
July	21.75
October	21.96
January	21.65

NEW YORK NOON CALL:	
July	21.83
October	22.06
January	21.72

NEW ORLEANS 9.30 A.M.:	
July	21.81
October	21.41
January	21.27

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 12.	
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 13.	
3 months discounts	4 per cent.
6 months discounts	4-1/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate	4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call	4-1/4 per cent.
One month 3-1/2 per cent.	
Three months 3 per cent.	
Six months 3-1/2 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market	In better supply.
Imperial Bank of India rate	6 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 12.	
Silver—India bought but America and Continent sold. Buyers satisfied. Market closed.	
Spot	27-5/16
Forward	27-3/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 12.	
Bar Gold Fine per oz.	£4/10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 12.	
Interest Day to Day Loans	3-3/8 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/16 p.c.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 12.	
Cottonseed, Bombay ton:	
July/Aug. shipment sellers	£9-5-0.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:	
July/Aug. shipment sellers	£17-17-6.
Rapeseed Tona Ton:	
July/Aug. shipment sellers	£18-18-9.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	" 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up	" 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	" 1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.
Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager **R. J. DUFF.**

LIVERPOOL.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cables dated 12th instant as under:—

From their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson (5-40 p.m.):—
"Market has weaker under tone, shows lack of buying power; don't think decline will go very far unless crop news improves considerably."

From their New York friends (1-5 p.m.):—
"Acreage figures bearish but crop late and shower unfavourable; expect serious weevil complaints later with higher prices."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 p.m.:—"Light to moderate rains Eastern Belt, Alabama, and Arkansas. Entire Belt partly cloudy."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.	
Opening	11.80
Closing	11.70
July	11.64
August	11.58
September	11.57
October	11.47
November	11.36
December	11.35
January	11.45
February	11.32
March	11.41
April	11.29
May	11.39
June	11.25
July	11.22
Middling Spot	12.28

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 12.	
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Day's Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.	
Scinde Fully Good	8.80
Scinde Fine	9.05
Scinde Superfine	9.30
Bengal Good	8.55
Bengal Fully Good	8.80
Bengal Fine	9.05
Oomra Good	9.10
Oomra Fully Good	9.40
Oomra Fine	9.70
Broach Fully Good	10.25
Broach Fine	10.50
Broach Superfine	10.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 12.	
July	19.47
August	19.67
September	19.92
October	20.02
November	20.07
December	20.22
January	20.16
February	20.16
March	20.25
April	20.25
May	20.26
June	20.26
July	20.26
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.50

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.	
Ready	
Red leafy. Average.	
Bengal Superfine	355
Bengal Fine	350
Bengal F.G.	345
Sindh-Punjab Fine	350
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	345
Wardha-Hingti. Fine	385
Nagpur Fine	385
Yeotmal Fine	390
Arvi Fine	390
Amraoti Fine	380
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	375
Mulkapur Fine	365
Khandesh Fine	360
Muthia Fine	330
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	375
Purna F.G.G.S.	350
Parbhani/Saitha F.G.G.S.	340
Indore/Ujjain Fine	365/70
Burwah Sanavad Fine	365
Surat	465
Navsari	405
Broach F.G.	405
Broach Fine	415
Westerns M.G.	385
Westerns H.G.	480
Cambodia	400
Miraj/Sangli	415
Compta Good	415
Dholera	415
Kadi/Virangam	415

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 12.	
Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt:	
August delivery paid	28/8-12.
Linseed Oil naked, London, cwt:	
Sept./Dec. delivery buyers	29.

BOMBAY.

Uncertain Feeling—Early Improvement lost.

Bombay, July 13.

Following a fall of 42 point in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 423/8 for Broach A/M. delivery, but declined on long liquidation to Rs. 420/8 but recovered somewhat. Liverpool opened easy and improved which was reflected here and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J/A.	405/8
Broach A/M.	421/4
Oomra July	379/8
Oomra D/J.	391
Bengal July	386
Bengal D/J.	347

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, July 13.	
Bengal 346 D/J.	
Bengal 336 July.	
Broach 405 July/Aug.	
Oomra 380 D/J.	
Oomra 379 July.	

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	357	350	343	335
S. P.	355	348	341	333
Rajputana	357	350	343	335
Broach	426	421	411	404
S. D.	421	416	409	402
P. A.	434	424	422	414
K. V.	417	412	407	400
Dholera	414	409	404	397
Kalajin	409	406	401	394
Cutch	421	416	409	
Surat	471	466	461	456
Rajppla	467	462	457	452
Navsari	491	486	481	476
Oomra No. 3	389	382	385	375
C. P. No. 1	421	414	407	397
C. P. No. 2	410	403	396	386
Khandesh	381	371	361	351
Muthia	361	351	341	
Southern	412	407	402	397
Comptah	435	425	415	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 13.
Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.			
Yesterday	This year	Last year	
Khandesh	220	305,543	313,624
Central India	44	286,513	301,604
Barsi and Nagar	6	317,407	201,896
Hyderabad-Gaorani		117,948	68,638
Berar	355	725,678	568,567
Central Provinces		305,458	237,641
Total Omras	625	2,088,542	1,681,470
Dholera	1,901	343,345	196,966
N.-W. Provinces		64,757	58,124
Rajputana	6	54,717	57,585
Sind-Punjab	101	136,347	115,694
Broach	296	268,990	237,628
Coompta and Dharwar	331	133,277	127,498
Western-North-erns	111	48,216	65,983
Cocoonada		7	407
Tinnevely and Cambodia		84,142	37,676
Persian		5,039	4,415
American		102,187	337,987
Egyptian and African	444	74,138	81,502
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		126	252
Total	3,815	3,833,850	3,003,187

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 5th July.			
Yesterday	This year	Last year	
Europe	2,259	715,894	359,221
Japan and China	1,061	1,185,240	1,407,926
Coast Ports		25,513	23,019
Up-country by Rail		87,905	142,439
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		53,894	7,455
Total	3,320	2,068,446	1,940,060

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 12.	
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard	
No. 25 c and f Calcutta:	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/10-1/2.
Oct./Dec. per cwt.	12/11-1/4.
C and F Bombay:	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/11.
C and F Karachi:	
July/Sept. per cwt.	12/11-3/4.

BULLION MARKET

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

Bombay, July 13.

SILVER.

London Ready, Rs.	27-5.
Forward, Rs.	27-3.
American Cent., Rs.	59-8.
China Opening Rs.	2-8-2.
Closed Rs.	2-8-2.
Silver Ready, Rs.	62-14.

Sawan	O.	H.	L.	N.
Tejmundi	62-7	62-7	62-2	62-5
Second Sawan	0-14			
Tejmundi	62-4	62-4	61-15	62-2
Bhadurwa	1-6			
Tejmundi	62-4	62-4	61-15	62-2
	2-0			

GOLD.

Gold Ready, Rs.	21-7-9.
Sawan, Rs.	21-8-3.
Second Sawan, Rs.	21-8-3.
National City, Rs.	21-9.
N. Manohar, Rs.	21-8-6.
N. Motalal, Rs.	21-7-9.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 13.
B. C. Rate T. (T. 1/5-27/32, D. D. 1/5-7/8.

London—	
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 cash.	
Banks Selling D. D. 1/5-29/32.	
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-7/8 July-Aug.	
Banks Selling T. T. 1/5-29/32 Sept.	
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5-29/32.	
Banks Buying D. D. 1/5-15/16.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-5/32 July-Aug.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6-3/16 Sept.	

New York—	
B. C. T. T. 277.	
Banks Selling T. T. 276-1/2.	
Banks Buying T. T. 275-1/2.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1/2.	

Paris—	
Banks Selling D. D. 922.	
Banks Buying D. D. 934.	
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 950.	

Japan—	
Banks Selling T. T. 127-1/2.	
Banks Buying 60 Days 124-1/2.	

Hongkong—	
Banks Selling D. D. 138-3/4.	

Shanghai—	
Banks Selling D. D. 180-1/2.	

Singapore—	
Banks Selling D. D. 155-3/4.	

Java—	
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3/8.	

Cross Rate—	
New York/London 4.86-1/4 12th inst.	
Shanghai/London 2/8-3/16 13th inst.	
London/Japan 1/10-3/4 12th inst.	
London/Paris 124.25 12th inst.	
London/Belgium 34.90 12th inst.	
London/Switzerland 25.25 12th inst.	
London/Italy 92.85 12th inst.	

Tone of Sterling Exchange—Steady.	
Gold £4.4-10-1/2 12th inst., £4.4-10-1/2 11th inst.	

Silver London Ready 27-5/16 12th inst., 27-3/16 11th inst.	
Silver London Forward 27-3/16 12th inst., 27-1/8 11th inst.	
Silver New York Ready 59-1/2 12th inst., 59-3/8 11th inst.	

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 per cent. 12th inst., 4 per cent. 11th inst.	
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4-3/16 per cent. 12th inst., 4-3/16 per cent. 11th inst.	

Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.; Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.	
Money—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. 3 months 3-1/2 per cent.; 6 months 3-1/2 per cent.; 12 months 4-1/4 per cent.	
Tone:—Steady.	

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 14.

3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper 75/7/6.	
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2.	

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/12.	
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87/13.	
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/7.	

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101.	
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102.	

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.	
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.	

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS.

Bombay, July 13.
MONEY.—A slightly better demand for money has been in evidence this week with the call rate remaining steady at about 4 1/4 to 4 1/2 per cent. This present steadiness, however, appears to be of a temporary nature. Since the trade demand still holds to its downward course—the latest decline being about Rs. 230.75 lakhs—it is not unlikely that a reduction of the Bank rate may soon be forthcoming. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1/2 per cent., two to four months 3 per cent. and six months 3 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 7th instant shows a decline of Rs. 34.26 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 13,99,46,000 as compared with Rs. 22.46 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17.59, an increase of .06 per cent. over last week. Government securities are down by Rs. 46.80 lakhs. Loans are up by Rs. 7.46 lakhs, while Cash credits and inland bills discounted have declined by Rs. 55.79 lakhs and by Rs. 81.67 lakhs. Government deposits are down by Rs. 297.69 lakhs to Rs. 5.27 crores, while other deposits have risen by Rs. 97.70 lakhs to Rs. 72.80 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

After a quiet opening business in gilt-edged securities improved towards the close. To a certain extent this has been occasioned by the approach of the settlement on the 17th July. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper receded from Rs. 75.8 to Rs. 75.6, but closed at Rs. 75.7 and 1945-55 Loan was steady at Rs. 106.7-6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans were unchanged at Rs. 101 and Rs. 102. 5 1/2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were placed at Rs. 105.4, 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 105.12 and Rs. 103.13 and 1932 at Rs. 105.9, 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 111. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan receded to Rs. 87.13, while 1934-37 Loan was maintained at Rs. 93.13.

The currency return of the 7th July shows an increase of Rs. 95.44 lakhs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 178.11 crores. Silver coins have likewise increased by Rs. 95.80 lakhs to Rs. 98.41 crores. Silver bullion under coinage shows a decline of Rs. 125.08 lakhs to Rs. 2.33 crores, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. Securities in India and England have risen by Rs. 92.92 lakhs and Rs. 31.81 lakhs respectively. These increases almost balance the reduction of silver bullion under coinage. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.27 as against 73.83 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 7th July, 1928, is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crores)
Notes in circulation	Rs. 178.11
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.99
	Rs. 218.11

ASSETS.

	(in crores)
Silver coin and bullion	Rs. 87.41
Rupee Securities	Rs. 42.77
Gold Securities	Rs. 55.30
Gold coin and bullion held in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin and bullion in England	Rs. 2.97
	Rs. 218.11

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 49.51.

N. B.—The Gold Standard Reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13.13 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble the Finance Member and the Controller of Currency paid a brief visit to the City this week with the object among other things of reviewing the local monetary situation in connection with the issuance of the proposed new loan.

While it is true that the position of the money market this year is somewhat abnormal, nevertheless it is hoped that if reasonable terms and interest rates are offered, Government requirements will be secured. It is in the interest of investing public as well as Government themselves to offer the loan a higher rate of interest than that of the last one. The reason for this is obvious. If the yield of the Indian five with those of other Gold Standard Government rupee securities is not competitive with those of other Gold Standard countries and particularly those obtaining in London, a continued and increased outflow of capital abroad is but natural and thus detrimental to our markets and Government itself.

No doubt a higher yield on the proposed loan might temporarily affect the present securities to some extent. However, this is unavoidable. Furthermore, the average of the Bank rate during the past busy season has been higher than that of the preceding one. It seems desirable that

Government take into consideration the foregoing factors.

To cater for all classes of investors—Insurance Companies, Trusts, Native States, Bankers and other investors—Government will be well advised to offer both a long and a short term loan. Conversion terms for maturing 1928 bonds should be made attractive and with the yield as above suggested, it is thought there will be a ready response.

The Federal Reserve Banks of Chicago and New York have raised their rediscount rate from 4 1/2 to 5 per cent. effective 10th and 12th July respectively. In consequence of this situation, London money rates have firmed.

Exchange.—Steady conditions have characterised sterling exchange with rates quoted at 1s. 5 7/8d. for sellers and 1s. 5 15/16d. for buyers. Some business has been done at 1s. 3 1/4 to 29-32d. Conditions in Calcutta have likewise firmed although no large amount of export bills for near delivery have appeared there or in the local market. In the forward market there has been fairly large turnover with a healthy price trend. The enquiry for remittances for near delivery is light. The following are the forward rates:—July to 15th August 1s. 5 7/8d.; 15th August to 15th September 1s. 5 29-32d.; 15th September to end October 1s. 5 15-16d.; November 1s. 5 31-32d. and December-January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined from dollars 487-5/32 to dollars 486-11/32. French francs were quoted at 124.24, while the Belgia and the Italian lira were almost steady at 34.90 and 92.85 respectively.

Gold.—The tone of the gold market has been essentially steady with a substantial turnover for forward delivery. This is probably due to the fact that the price of Durban gold has been raised from 84s. 8d. to 84s. 10 1/2d per fine ounce. This in turn has resulted from the weakness of the dollar sterling quotation and the fact, as is well known, that a reduction in the price of Durban gold occurs only when gold imports from America are competitive. Ready opening at Rs. 21-6-6 advanced to Rs. 21-7-9 per tola, but closed at Rs. 21-7-6. No change has occurred in the offtake which is estimated at about 11,000 tolas, while stocks on hand are down to about 3 laes tolas. Ready sovereigns were slightly lower at Rs. 13-7-9 which forward (delivery 30th July) was unchanged at Rs. 13-8-3. In London the quotation for gold was maintained at 84s. 10 1/2d except on Tuesday when the rate fell to 84s. 10d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-6-3 for ready, Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 2nd August settlement and Rs. 21-8-6 and Rs. 21-7-6 for 1st September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £15,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £36,250. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 742,855 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £5,000.

Silver.—An upward trend of prices has been brought about in silver this week by the operations of Calcutta bulls who took delivery of large stocks from local bear operators over sold in that market. Some 3,500 bars have been raffled to Calcutta thus depleting our stocks to about 700 bars. About 1,300 bars are to arrive by to-day's mail and it is expected that a portion of these also will be raffled to Calcutta. Except for Calcutta operations our market has otherwise been quite dull, particularly for forward deliveries. The premium of near over forward has again widened and now stands at about 6 annas. American Banks on the whole featured as sellers, while China Banks were more or less dormant. The daily offtake has improved to the average of about 110 bars, this being the settlement week. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 8 1/4d. to 2s. 7 15/16d. but reacted and closed at 2s. 8 1/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London were 27 5/16d. and 27 1/16d. for ready and 27 1/4d. and 27d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 62-13 and Rs. 61-15 for ready and 9th July settlement, Rs. 62-5 and Rs. 61-15 for 6th August settlement and Rs. 62-2 and Rs. 61-14 for 3rd September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £95,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £292,590. The total imports during the week amounted to 178 bars and Rs. 7,888 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £100,000.

The total export of silver bullion, as per Bombay Customs return for the month of June 1928 figures at 8,162,763 standard ounces.

Shares.—There has been a fair amount of business done in the share market this week, but the cotton mill section has been more or less stagnant owing to the protracted strike situation. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyings Rs. 900;

Century Rs. 415; Central India Rs. 515; Crescent Rs. 158-12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 868-12, 863-3; Indian Bleaching Rs. 248-12, 246-4; Indore Malwa Rs. 385, 388-12; Kohinoor Rs. 248-12, 246-4; Madhoji Rs. 80; New Great Rs. 265, 267-8; Pearls Rs. 565; Simplex Rs. 127-8 and Swadeshi Rs. 490.

News from Jamshedpur this week is somewhat more encouraging and Government has taken an interest in protecting law abiding citizens by the enactment of a picket law. Tata Steel shares improved. Ordys. moving from Rs. 77-6 to Rs. 78-8 and Defds. from Rs. 285 to Rs. 291-4. Andhra Valleys were stationary at Rs. 723-12 and Tata Hydros gained about 10 points to Rs. 1,080 to Rs. 1,090. Al-cocks remained steady, the closing quotation being Rs. 385. Bombay Burma Trading shares were quiet, closing at Rs. 792-8 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 156-4. Cement shares were active with improved prices. Bundi Cements are quoted at Rs. 25-4. Indian Cements advanced from Rs. 358-12 to Rs. 370. Katni Ordys. and Defds. kept steady at Rs. 2728 at Rs. 985. The Punjab Portland Cement Ordys. shares were active with improved prices. Steam shares were firm, Bombay steams advancing from Rs. 281-4 to Rs. 290 and Seindias from Rs. 13-4 to Rs. 14-3. Railway shares show no change in prices.

The recently published report of the Imperial Bank indicates very satisfactory earnings during the past year. The 16 per cent. dividend is maintained. Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 1,495 and contributories from Rs. 368-12 to Rs. 372-8. Bank of India shares slightly receded from Rs. 95-8 to Rs. 95-4 while those of the Central Banks rose from Rs. 25-8 to Rs. 25-14.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, July 13.

The yarn market has been rather irregular and inactive on account of the absence of satisfactory demand from the consuming districts as a result of violent fluctuations in the raw material after the publication of the American Acreage Report during the week under review. Prices have not experienced a big decline on the whole but there has been an absence of confidence at the present level of prices and some of the dealers are afraid of a further decline in the raw material and a consequent decline in yarns of all kinds. There has been no settlement as yet of the labour dispute in the local mills but it is expected that by the end of this month the dispute may very likely be settled. Prices for several Indian yarns in the local market are very high owing to absence of stocks and continued scarcity, and purchases from up-country markets are therefore in very small quantities, most of their needs being met with by the cheaper stuff of the up-country mills who have been not slow in taking advantage of the situation.

English Yarns.—Manchester reports very firm and although several firm offers have been on cables actual business resulting is practically negligible due to wide disparity. Sales from stock are limited.

Japanese Yarns.—Sales by import houses have been very small as dealers prefer to wait and see before they can operate freely at such high level of prices. Turnover in spot and nearby deliveries is also restricted owing to slack demand from consuming districts.

Sampan has further declined whereas exchange remains slight easy.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—The undertone is yet weak and although the manufacturers on the other side are now keeping a rather firm attitude, stocks in the local market are yet large and sales are very limited. Outlook is not yet considered healthy.

Indian Yarns.—Scarcity is very keenly felt day after day on account of the continuance of the mill strike in a manner unprecedented in the history of the mill industry. Dealers who have got in stock some well-known chappas have been able to realise fancy prices. In some cases where the sales are in very small quantities only. Some of the mills have tried to make forward sales on the basis of delivery after the normal resumption of the working of the mills at the current level of prices but dealers do not feel inclined to take such a risk. Demand from consuming districts is yet poor and most of it is satisfied by huge sales from up-country mills at seemingly attractive prices.

Rangoon send poor reports whereas Calcutta and Punjab do not show much encouragement.

Southern Indian markets have been buying fair quantities particularly in coarse counts.

On the whole the outlook is favourable and unless there is a serious decline in cotton we expect further gradual improvement in yarn prices.

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

Karachi, July 10.

(From Messrs. Gulab and Co.; Stock and Share Brokers, Bundar Road, Karachi).

RAILWAY SHARES.

There is not much business to report, though buyers are still out for Larkhanas and Upper Sind Rly. shares. Sind Light are available but very little interest has been taken in this scrip.

ELECTRICS.

This section continues to be quiet pend-

ing the announcement of the annual reports. Karachi Electric report is expected in this week and we anticipate the dividend will be about Rs. 5 per share.

No business is reported in Flour Shares.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Some activity has been witnessed in this section and the securities will take a definite turn as soon as the announcement regarding the new Loan and conversion scheme is known.

Bank rate is expected to drop to 5 per cent. in this week.

Name of the Company	Present value
Sind Lights	134-0-0
Upper Sinds	89-0-0
Sind Lighterage	140-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	90-0-0

ELECTRICS:

Karachi Electrics .. 135-0-0

Hyderabad Electrics .. 125-0-0

DEBENTURES:

6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust .. 110-0-0

FLOUR MILLS:

Karachi Flour Mills .. 152-0-0

India Flour Mills .. 135-0-0

Century Flour Mills .. 100-0-0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Bombay, July 13.

During the week under report, no business has been done in Coal. The mill labour strike is yet lingering on, and the market is dull and quiet.

STEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

1st July, 1928.—S.S. Cambrian Countess, Burnside Natal Coal, Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

17th July, 1928.—S.S. Carlow Castle, Durban Navigation, Turner Morrison and Co.

22nd July, 1928.—S.S. Cydonia, Desh./Seeb./Poni./Noonah, Andrew Yule and Co.

26th July, 1928.—S.S. Englestan, Victoria and Baraboni, Choonilal Harilal and Co.

31st July, 1928.—S.S. Arabistan, Desh./Seeb./Poni./Bhadde, S. D. Shethia and Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Natal Group Coal, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-4.

Burnside Natal Coal, Ex-Scales Darukhana, Rs. 18-4.

Durban Navigation Natal Coal, C. I. F. 24-3 Sh.

Deshgarh, C. I. F. Rs. 16-8, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 18.

Seepore-Poniat, C. I. F. Rs. 16-4, Ex-Scales Darukhana Rs. 17-12.

Victoria and Baraboni, C. I. F. Rs. 16.

Noonodhi-Jitpur, C. I. F. Rs. 16-4.

Bhagatadee, C. I. F. Rs. 15.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 13.

The demand for ready sugar was very good and in spite of heavy arrivals expected shortly with June shipment from Java, three Speculators have tried to cover a cargo by S.S. Nawab, which steamer after discharging 1500 tons of Bombay cargo at Karachi arrived here yesterday with 2100 tons and there being a large bear sale prices advanced for S.S. Nawab cargo from Rs. 9-1-6 to Rs. 9-10-0 F. B. Harbour. The next steamer which is expected early next week is quoted eight annas less. Regards forward position there was very little enquiry and the bulk of business doing is very small.

Karachi and Calcutta reported a very quiet market prices have declined over twelve annas in ready sugars and three annas in forward positions without much doing. Java reported a very quiet market with good demand at the decline and outside mills are reported to have sold over 20,000 tons Whites at thirteen and half guilders. Trust is indifferent at present.

America and London declined heavily during the week and American Terminals reported highest on the 6th instant quoting 2.52, 2.63 and 2.56 for September-December and March and reported lowest on the 12th instant quoting 2.33, 2.44 and 2.40 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 6th instant quoting s. 14-1-1/2d., s. 14-2-1/4d. and s. 14-3-3/4d. for August-October and December and reported lowest on the 12th instant quoting s. 13-9-3/4d., s. 13-10-1/2d. and s. 14 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 14/8 eq. s. 14 F B Harbour stocks 45,000 bags.

T M O June Rs. 8/10 eq. s. 13 F B Harbour.

T M O July-Sept. Rs. 8/9 eq. s. 12 1/11 F B Harbour.

T M O Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8/10 eq. s. 13 F B Harbour.

T M O Jan-March Rs. 8/12 eq. s. 13 1/2 F B Harbour.

Arrivals:—

S S Nawab with 21,000 bags Java

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company Latest prices

Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c.) .. 103 0 0

1933 Notes .. 103 0 0

Assam Bengal Railway .. 92 0 0

Ordys. Stock .. 92 0 0

Australian 5 p.c. Loan (1935-45) .. 98 15 50

Burma Corporation Ltd. .. 0 14 0

Calcutta Tramways (Ord.) .. 0 16 6

Chartered Bank of India .. 22 2 0

A. and China .. 22 2 0

Eastern Bank Ltd .. 7 1 0

French 5 p.c. Rentes .. 18 2 0

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp. .. 139 0 0

India 3-1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock .. 71 15 0

India 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan (1950/55) .. 93 10 0

India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock .. 61 15 0

National Bank of India Ltd. .. 55 5 0

Nitrate Railway (Ord.) .. 7 12 6

P. & O. Banking Corp. Ltd. .. 9 12 6

4-1/2 p.c. Debs. .. 81 0 0

Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock) .. 203 10 0

Southern Punjab Railway (4 p.c. Pref. Stock) .. 93 10 0

Tata Power (7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48) .. 102 0 0

War Loan 5 p.c. (1920-47) .. 101 10 0

PHOSFERINE for Weariness



Miss Ivy Duke, the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, Writes:—

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag, as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain lag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anaemia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Eczema	Scleritis

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Indian Depot: P. O. Box 451, BOMBAY.

Clunes Estates	20 0 0
Cochin Rubber	35 0 0
Eila Tea	180 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	33 0 0
Fairlawn Estate	36 0 0
Freeston Estates	47 0 0
Hathaway Rubber	10 0 0
Honiton Rubber	5 8 0
Horawala Rubber	37 0 0
Indo-Malay Estates	15 0 0
Jambuland T. & Rub.	9 12 0
Jebong Rubber	14 0 0
Kalutara Company	36 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	20 0 0
Kelani Valley Rubber	30 0 0
Lahat River	22 0 0
Lanka Rubber	48 0 0
Lansdowne Rubber	140 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	48 0 0
Matale Valley Rub.	0 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	20 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	35 0 0
Naradanga Rubber	30 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	40 0 0
North-Western Rub.	20 0 0
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	26 0 0
Rubber Growers'	22 0 0
Saffragam T. and Rub.	125 12 0
Talagawella Tea	50 0 0
Torrington Tea	21 8 0
Udabage Tea	47 0 0
Udappola Rubber	22 8 0
Ullswater Rubber	8 0 0
Vogan Tea	40 0 0

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.46 cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 13.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rest Act public meeting of all communities, Sir C. J. Hall, 6 p.m. (S. T.), Mr. P. J. Murzban presiding. Prominent citizens will address the meeting. Harwood League—Cheshires vs. Warwicks. Coopers, 5-30 p.m. Annual Celebration of School of Indian Music, Wilson College, Chhatpaty, 5-15 p.m., Dr. Deshmukh presiding. Opening Ceremony of Office of Vrajlal Narsilal & Co. as Chief Agents of Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., (Life Dept.), Century Building, Hornby Road, 1-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Howra" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 16th instant instead of 14th July 1928, as previously notified.

AN INDIAN'S SUCCESS.

Daulatrai Umedram Desai the son of Dr. U. L. Desai and Mrs. Satyabala Devi Desai, D. Mus., of Valod Taluka Bardoli, has passed B. Sc., (Engineering—London) with Honours, and also A. C. G. I. (Associate of the City and Guilds Institute) of London.

ARYA SAMAJ OFFICE.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, on Sunday, (the 15th instant), at 6 p.m. (B. T.), when Swami Onkar Sahidanand will deliver a lecture on "Idol Worship."

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A SHASTRI'S PRAVACHAN.

Gitalankar Godeshe Shastri will deliver pravachan to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m., at G. T. Tenbe's bungalow near King's Way Police Station, G. I. P. Matunga. Special arrangement for ladies is made.

HIGH COURTS BILL MEETING.

Arrangements have been made to reserve the first two rows of the seats in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall for ladies at the public meeting to be held there on Monday (the 16th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), regarding the High Courts Bill.

STUDY CLASS IN POLITICS.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, a study class will be conducted by Mr. M. H. Vakil, in "Studies in Political Theories" at 9 a.m. on Sunday, (the 15th instant), at the premises of the Institute i.e. Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

VRAJLAL NARSILAL & CO.

Messrs. Vrajlal Narsilal & Co. will perform the opening ceremony of their office, as Chief Agents of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., Life Department at Century Building (2nd floor opp. J. N. Petit Institute) Hornby Road, Fort, to-day (Saturday), between 1-45 to 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PAHEL HINDUS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Hindu residents of Parel will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at the Hall of Special English Classes opposite the G. I. P. Workshop, Parel, when a lecture on Religious Education in Municipal Primary Schools, will be given. Mr. Bragvat Vakil, Mr. Parelkar and others will speak on the subject.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. V. L. Mehta will deliver a lecture on "Co-operative Movement", and Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, on "Social Work in Rural Areas."

The students of the class will visit the Beggars' Camp, Rowli Hill, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagavat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhotallal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday is as under:—

Small-pox attacks 3, death 1; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil,

death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 71. The total mortality this day last year was 76.

HIKE PARTY ROUND ANDHERI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a party will be going on a Hike round about Andheri and see the interesting places. The party will start at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow (Sunday), from Grant Road Station. All those members who desire to join are requested to send names eight and take further instructions from the Secretaries.

G. E. S. PAREL HIGH SCHOOL.

A meeting of the past students of the G. E. Society's Parel High School, will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 8-30 a.m. in the Lawavji Castle, Parel to consider the shape of the Memorial to be raised to the late Principal Y. M. Lad.

G. I. P. RY. WORKMEN'S UNION.

A general meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. in Sant Tukaram Theatre, Kalyan when resolutions pertaining to several grievances of workers will be adopted. The present situation of workers will also be discussed.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

A general meeting of Railway workers of the G. I. P. will be held to-morrow (Sunday), in the evening at Talegaon when the present situation of workers will be explained. Resolutions pertaining to several grievances will also be adopted.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with the Mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 4 p.m. the same day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

Under the auspices of the Khar Youth League Mr. Maneklal Vakil will deliver a lecture on Boycott to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. in the Laxmi Society Pavilion 10th Road Khar. He will speak on the various aspects of the Boycott movement.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the above Samaj there will be a Harikatha Kalekshapam on Dhruva Charithram by Bramha Shree Venketraman Bhagavathar of Salem at the Samaj premises, No. 1, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, to-day (Saturday), at 4-30 p.m.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the Hindu residents of Matunga will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m., in the premises of the Matunga Residents' Association, in the compound of Seth Velji Lakhamji to elect a representative Managing Committee to celebrate the ensuing Ganapati Festival.

SIR NARAYAN CHANDAVARKAR ANNIVERSARY.

The Fifth Anniversary of the death of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Mr. K. Natarajan, will deliver a lecture. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola will preside. All are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagavat Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga, (G. I. P.), to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagavat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SARVAJANIK GANAPATI UTSAVA MANDALS.

The Kalkadevi Ganapati Utsav Mandal has resolved to convene a meeting of all the organizers of Ganapati Festival in Bombay to take part in a discussion as to when the Ganapati Festival of this year should be celebrated, there being a difference of views in the two calendars, old and new. According to the old Hindu calendar there is the Adhik Shraavanamas, while according to the new one there is no Adhik Shraavan. The Sarvajanik Ganapati Utsav Mandals are requested to send two representatives each at a meeting to be held in the Rashtriya Shala Hall in the Asoka Building Princess Street, to come to some definite conclusion if possible. The meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, M.A. on Sunday the 15th instant at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "The Bas Reliefs on the Bhadrut Stupa."

Calcutta July 12.—His Excellency and Lady Jackson left this evening by special train for Dacca via Sardah and Sirajganj.—A. P.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF MINOR GIRL

MARATHA YOUTH ON TRIAL

At the criminal sessions of the High Court, Rama Vishram, a Maratha aged 30, was put upon a charge of kidnapping a minor girl and administering a stupefying drug.

Mr. Brahmandkar appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Koyaji defended the accused.

The girl Champubai, aged 15, was living at Mahim with her father Yeshvantrao. According to the prosecution, on the 15th March last, an old man who was a stranger to her, came and told her that her father was at Matunga and had sent for her. The girl trusted the man and accompanied him to Matunga with her younger brother, aged 7 years. At the station when she enquired about her father, the man pointed to the accused who was a stranger to her. The accused told her that her father had been away and would be returning very shortly. The accused then took the girl and her brother to a tea shop where he offered her a glass of milk. She sipped a few draughts, but finding the taste unpleasant, she threw it away. Returning to the station, the girl began to weep and complained to the station master who called the police and had the accused arrested. The party was then taken to the police station where the girl became unconscious. The police surgeon who examined her was of opinion that she was suffering from the effects of dhatura poisoning. The prosecution alleged that the milk that was offered to the girl at the tea shop, was mixed with dhatura.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST BOARD

MOTION FOR EARLY DISSOLUTION CARRIED

A special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board was held on Friday afternoon, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—"That the Board in the exercise of the power of general control in them under Section 17 of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, desire that as the activities of the Trust have been greatly curtailed every effort should be made by the Improvements Committee to reduce expenditure on establishment, the more so as the Corporation being satisfied with one dissentient only that there is no longer any necessity for the continuance of the Board of Trustees, have under their Resolution No. 14226 of 23rd March 1928, made a representation to Government in that behalf asking them to dissolve the Board at a very early date."

Mr. V. P. Shah seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

SUNDAY'S SESSION IN KALYAN

The third session of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference will be held under the presidency of Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu of Wardha on Sunday, the 15th instant at Kalyan.

KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LIMITED

The sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Katni Cement and Industrial Company Limited, was held on Friday, the 13th July 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Bart., presiding.

The directors' Report together with the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the year ending 31st March 1928 stated:—

The demand for Katni Cement, being very good the market absorbed the whole output at rates fixed by the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association.

During the year under report several courses of one of the chimneys had to be replaced being worn out by use, and a sum of Rs. 9,673/11/6 was expended for same. During the installation of these chimney courses one of the kilns was shut down for a period of six weeks.

After making provision for Income Tax and Super Tax, the net profit for the year amounts to Rs. 8,31,339-0-8, to which Rs. 12,269-13-6 brought forward from last year's account being added the total comes to Rs. 8,43,608-14-2. From this the sum of Rs. 1,09,868-0-0 has been paid as ad-interim dividend, on the 1st and 2nd Preference shares at Rs. 3/8/- per share and at Rs. 4/- per ordinary share.

Rs. 4,67,600-0-0 being set apart for de-

JEW DIES OF RAZOR-STABS

ACCUSES HIS CREDITOR OF MURDEROUS ASSAULT

Mystery surrounds the death of a Jew who was found in a pool of blood at his residence at Mount Road and subsequently died in the J. J. Hospital.

It appeared Manabhai Abraham (38), was found on Thursday morning with his throat cut in his bed. The police being informed, went to the spot. Abraham asked the police to get paper and pencil. He then wrote: "I returned from Poona after ten days to-day. Chand Alladin came to demand money from me. I chased him out with a hammer and he cut my throat and ran away. Please arrest him before he runs away." The police took possession of a razor from the room of Abraham and removed him to J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Chand Alladin was arrested and placed before the Coroner. The deceased had lost his wife and two children recently who were accidentally burnt to death and was living alone. The Coroner after recording identification evidence, adjourned further hearing.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT

TODAY'S MEETING

Prominent speakers, representative of all communities and classes will address to-day's Rent Act Meeting at Sir C. J. Hall.

There will be no Rent Bills before the ensuing session of the Council as the Bills of both Mr. Balubhai and Mr. Bechar have been cancelled on technical grounds, under Rules regulating Council procedure. It is, therefore, all the more necessary for the tenants of Bombay to put up a stern fight for safeguarding their rights.

In the circumstance, at to-day's monster meeting of the tenants of Bombay which is to be held at Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.), the tenants should muster strong and strengthen the hands of those who have been disinterestedly fighting against the inordinate greed of landlords.

The following well-known speakers, representatives of all communities and classes, will address the meeting:—

Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Khorsheed F. Nariman, Manekji K. Patel, Jammadas M. Mehta, N. M. Joshi, Balubhai T. Desai, Dr. M. D. Gilder, Avantikabai Gokhle, Dr. N. B. Velker, Messrs. F. J. Ginnwalla, R. B. Paymaster, Mohanlal Desai, G. B. Tripathi, S. L. Siliam, S. K. Nabilulla, E. R. Gollwalla, M. H. Dadachanji and P. R. Iele.

DISCOURSES ON KAMBA RAMAYANAM

The presence of Pandit M. V. Govindaraja Iyengar, the erudite Tamil Scholar, in Bombay has been awaited by South Indians here to hear his masterly exposition of Ramayana in which he is considered to be an authority. Though discourses on such subjects are numerous and an almost daily occurrence in the Hindu social life, it is indeed a rare pleasure to hear the subject discussed by erudite and eminent Pandits who are able to give original interpretations and draw historical parallels. Pandit Govindaraja Iyengar's thorough grasp of Tamil, his intimate knowledge of Sanskrit, his familiarity with the philosophic conceptions of the Tamils and his close touch with the current developments in philosophic thought make him fitted in a pre-eminent degree to undertake an authoritative discourse on the greatest of Hindu epics. He has already conducted a series of discourses on Kamba Ramayana, and the intelligent audience which these discourses drew did not fail to appreciate the Pandit's impressive exposition. Of course, here and there there might have been some disparity of views on certain points from what have been expressed by other eminent commentators. But such disparity only brings into relief the independence of thought in the learned Pandit. The series will come to a close to-morrow (Sunday) with a discourse on Sri Rama Pattabishekam after which this Tamil Scholar will proceed to Mhow where he has been invited to deliver a similar series. To-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. Pandit Govindaraja will discourse upon Rakshasasaram and to-morrow's discourse will be at 9 p.m. The place of the discourses is Dawood Terrace, Parel.

CHILDREN'S RELIEF FUND

GOVERNOR'S DONATION

The following telegram has been received by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay, from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"Lady Wilson and myself very glad to subscribe Rs. 1,000 to Children's Relief Fund."

preciation, the balance for disposal is Rs. 2,66,360-14-2 which, your Directors recommend should be applied as follows:—

The report was adopted and retiring directors Messrs. J. B. Boman Behram and Morarji Mulraj Khatau were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928.



Terrible things have happened recently in Lahore. A correspondent to the "Hindu Herald" describes them. There was, he says, an "F. E. L. slaughter." The reference is to the slaughter of the innocents—the unknown ones—at an examination.

"None in the Examination Hall" the correspondent avers "knew what Private International Law is." I hope it will be some consolation to him and them, when I say here, for his and their benefit, that even at the League table in Geneva they are hazy about Public International Law. They wrangle and wrangle about it. So the absence of knowledge of the "Private" variety is quite excusable. Lahore examiners, please note.

The correspondent's next remark raises a very important issue. "We do not complain about the stiffness of the papers," he laments, "but what we complain is that the questions were set from the portion omitted."

Cheer up, Sir, cheer up. Your misfortune is just the same as Lord Winter-ton's.

His lordship's experience is that when questions are put to him about Indian affairs, they are from the portion he has

omitted to study. It is in his case a very very large portion.

That's why he mechanically replies: "I have no information." An unconfirmed report from the House of Commons Press gallery says that he was interpellated once on the length of his Chief's cigar. "I have no information," he replied through sheer force of habit. "Garn" said a Labour back bencher, sotto voce. "You 'ave. You smoked one with him last night."

"Can girls thrash men?" This question is troubling a newspaper. I am sure they can. If they can slap and, in another mood kick, why should they not thrash, specially in these modern days of equality?

Women do thrash and thrash with broomsticks. No reference is being purposely invited to the operations in Parel area.

To members of the alleged weaker sex I would say "you have been called monsters of ingratitude." But please do not rush to conclusions or rather to broomsticks.

It is George Bernard Shaw who has described you thus. And you know he has a habit of talking what he knows about and his opinions carry weight.

As for me, I don't believe what G. B. S. says. To tell you the truth, even if I did, I wouldn't cry it out from house-tops. You see, like Mr. Baldwin, I am a man of peace. And I do love domestic peace. I remember we have a large broomstick in our house.

"Darling" said the motoring-mad wife "one feels as we speed along that life is really and truly worth living."

"Yes," he replied "and, judging from the way the pedestrians dodge us, they feel like that too."

ATTACKS ON ISLAM AND ITS FOUNDER

BOMBAY MUSLIMS PROTEST AGAINST NEWSPAPER WRITINGS

BOMBAY FRIDAY.

A meeting of the Muslims of Bombay was held on Friday afternoon at the Rangari Moholla Mosque after Jumma prayers, under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Sunni Conference. There was a large gathering present to protest against the publication of certain articles which had appeared in the "Times of India" illustrated weekly and "Hindu" of Surat, which contained attacks on Islam and were calculated to hurt the feelings of Muslims. Maulana Ahmed Mukhtar, who presided over the meeting, very strongly criticised Government in having overlooked such scurrilous attacks on Islam which greatly hurt the feelings of its followers. He further condemned the attitude of non-Muslims for their indulging in objectionable writings in respect of the sacred relics of their fellow-countrymen which were calculated to create bad blood amongst the various communities. Hakim Fazle Rahim Sahib also severely condemned such harmful writings which were sure to produce resentment among Muslims.

The following two resolutions moved by Mr. Mohd. Zakaria Maniar and Maulana Khujandi respectively were then unanimously adopted:—

This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Sunni Conference strongly protests against the disrespectful and derisive reference to the wives of the Holy Prophet of Islam in the "Times of India Illustrated Weekly", dated 24th June, 1928, page 78, which has very much injured the feelings of Muslims. This meeting demands an apology from the Editor of the said journal and also draws the serious attention of the Government of Bombay to their disregard of late of their responsibility for checking such scurrilous writings in the newspapers which are calculated to hurt Muslim feelings.

This meeting of the Muslims of Bombay held under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Sunni Conference expresses its deep indignation and resentment against the several articles published in the "Hindu" of Surat, wherein Islam and its sacred relics have been subjected to insult and ridicule, and draws the attention of the Bombay Government to the fact that realizing their duty they must confiscate all copies of the said paper in which such writings have appeared and to prosecute the Editor for this offence, as otherwise the responsibility will rest on the head

of the Government for the unpleasant situation which may arise as a result of the deep resentment and indignation prevailing among the Muslims.

RENT ACT CONTROVERSY

ACTIVITIES OF GIRGAON TENANTS' ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of this Association more than 80 meetings of tenants residing in different parts of the city were held to support the extension of the present Rent Act for a further period of 3 years.

The resolution in support of Rent Act Amendment Bill was unanimously passed in these meetings and duly forwarded to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and the President of the Bombay Legislative Council.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY. NEW YORK.

	July 13.
Previous Closing Rate	21.56
To-day's Opening Rate	21.41
Difference	—15
To-day's Closing Rate	21.31
Difference	—25

LIVERPOOL.

	July 13.
Previous Closing Rate	11.35
To-day's Opening Rate	11.25
Difference	—10
To-day's Closing Rate	11.23
Difference	—12

Broach Expectation 417 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, July 13.
Silver Ready	27 3 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	27 1 0
Lower	0 2 0
Tone of market:—Quiet.	

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, July 13.
1st Settlement	62 2 0
2nd Settlement	61 14 0

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 28 Years).

Latest Examination Successes
Show the Paramount Position all round of this Pioneer Institution To-day as During the past Twenty-eight Years.

In Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.) and Chartered Insurance (A. C. I. I.) and the Final Examination for the Incorporated Secretaries (F.I.S.A.) ours are the only Indian Institution Students that have hitherto succeeded.

In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in nine different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest number of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D.Com.M.C. the Diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent. more than all the Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G.D.A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours. Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and Prizes were won during past years.

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Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1928.

THE CHINESE

RENAISSANCE.

The success of the Chinese Nationalist movement is the success of a worm which has at last turned. A pleasant and more accurate simile would be that the Chinese dragon, now thoroughly roused, had begun to show its teeth and had indicated, in no unmistakable manner, that it desired to be left alone and that if it was not left alone, it had the power to see that it was left alone. The remarkable thing is that the Chinese dragon flashes its teeth but gives the warning in such an urbane, gentlemanly manner that the "Foreign Devils" whose activities in its own lair it has looked upon with great and justified suspicion, are even now not inclined to take its warnings seriously. But two factors have combined to cause a division in the counsels of the "Foreign Devils" and therein lies, according to the High Priests of Imperialism in the West, a real danger to the "Future of the Occident in the Orient." The first and most important factor has been the realisation by America that the policy of grab, grab, grab which actuated the "Foreign Devils" for so long in China must be replaced by one which respected the Chinese point of view and which made China really feel that in her efforts to put her own vast, unwieldy, dilapidated house in order, at least one Power from the West, the nearest to China from across the Pacific, would sincerely help her. That is why Mr. MacCormick, the American representative at Shanghai, did not play up to the policy perfected by the Foreign

Powers, the cunning game of keeping China divided.

The other factor is the utter collapse of Chang Tso-lin and the odious and anti-national system of administration he had elaborated at Peking. The Manchus have never been loved in China and the Mukden War-Lord, with his natural penchant for the policy of divide and rule, made it his business early in his career to set Tsuchun against Tsuchun, and to exploit also the thinly veiled jealousies and the rivalry in concession-hunting amongst the Foreign Powers. As years went by, he reaped material and political profit by his clever bargaining with the England of the West and the England of the East. It is the traditional political policy of Britain to leave, like a rat in a sinking ship, a weak friend to his own resources and Britain left Chang in the lurch two years before Japan could have the foresight and the cynicism to follow Britain's example. The secret treaty between Chang Tso-lin and the Japanese Government of March 1919 indicates that Japanese policy towards China had changed, neither in ideals nor in methods in spite of the repeated successes of the Nanking, Hankow and Canton Governments both in the military and the political sphere. Britain recognised in 1925 that the Kuomintang had come to stay, that it would soon become the only stable political force in China. She made overtures to Canton. After her usual policy of bullying alternating with begging, which in British journals is euphemistical-

ly described as "concession" to nationalist opinion, she accommodated herself to the new and inevitable situation during the course of two years. The bullying process meant the expenditure of millions of the British tax-payers' money and an insult and a breach of faith with India. But bond-holders, whose interest capitalist and imperialist Governments have to preserve regardless of any other people, are not squeamish about these trifles. The Chinese Nationalists have closely watched the Western game, they are conscious that their military policy has been a glorious success and they know that if they play their cards well they will secure a re-orientation of Chinese policy in Japan.

The latest news from Nanking provides strong confirmation of the fact that the Government is determined to make radical improvements in the taxing, banking and legal systems of the country. The proposals it has received from the National Financial Conference which has just concluded its session include the limitation of the army to half a million men, and the abolition of the Likin, the inland transit tax. The Nanking Government is sure to accept these proposals. Their ratification will be a boon to the peasants, the backbone of the Chinese national movement. China is earnest about rebuilding herself and she knows that the task is difficult and laborious. She knows too that there are other nations in the world who may profess sympathy but who will be glad if the task remains undone. Therefore Chinese nationalism is determined to be self-reliant in completing the task and above all to be always ready to keep off foreign interruptions. As a Chinese educationist remarks in the "Chinese Students' Monthly" for May: "The mere setting up of a republican form of Government does not guarantee that it will truly be one, unless there exists in the people of the nation a corresponding set of habits, skill and attitudes that are necessary for the efficient functioning of republicanism." From one end of China to the other, a definite and organised movement is on foot to promote the necessary "habits, skill and attitudes."

WANTED PROMPT ACTION.

The practical and humane step taken by Dr. Deshmukh, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, in summoning an informal meeting of that body and in securing its agreement to start a "Mayor's Distress Relief Fund" for the starving juvenile population in the strike affected area in this City has, to a certain extent, retrieved the prestige of the Corporation. As some compensation at least for the callousness displayed by the Progressives when they succeeded in throwing out the relief proposals, they as well as other members of the Corporation should now co-operate with their President in making the Fund swell rapidly to a respectable figure. He has had the good fortune of already securing very generous response from Sir Victor Sassoon, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Rani Champavati Pratapji and he himself has given an earnest of his own whole-hearted devotion to the cause of "saving the babies" by being the first to contribute a substantial sum. It now rests with the employers of Labour in this City and with our merchant princes to loosen their purse strings and help forward this noble work of humanitarian relief.

But it is high time that the public of Bombay, the City Corporation and the Government of Bombay seriously tackled the vital question of seeking a solution of this unfortunate, protracted and futile quarrel between employers and employed in the textile industry of Bombay. We say futile, because we desire to re-emphasize a fact to which we have repeatedly drawn attention in these columns—the fact that it is the policy of the Government of India which is the root cause of the financial plight of Bombay's textile industry. The Government of Bombay, in full realisation of this fact, should have long ago made strenuous efforts to end the strike by calling both parties together and offering to arbitrate between them. Mr. Joshi has appealed to them to do so and we understand that the Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah, when he visited this City this week, to receive a deputation of the Bombay Seamen's Union, had a long talk with Mr. Joshi on the general strike situation. We hope the Government of Bombay will, now at least, see reason to accept Mr. Joshi's suggestion that an arbitration board should be appointed by them. If one representative of Labour, one from the employers and an officer of high judicial standing nominated by Government constitute such a board, it will command the confidence of the employers and the employed. What is wanted is prompt action by Government and arbitration is the one method now left open to secure an honourable settlement between the two parties.

SHOULD CIVILIANS BE CHIEF JUSTICES?

AN OBNOXIOUS PRINCIPLE

(BY M. C. CHAGLA.)

The opposition to the Indian High Courts Bill is neither political nor racial in character. Nor is it grounded on the interest or privileges of a class. The almost complete unanimity with which the public in India have taken up this question bears ample and eloquent testimony to the fact that the Bill is unsound in principle and is likely seriously to affect the impartiality and independence of the Judiciary in this country.

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

For many years now Indian public opinion has been clamouring for an amendment of the system by which judges are recruited in this country. It has been insistently urging that if you allow members of the Indian Civil Service to sit on the Bench you cannot possibly have a strong, powerful and independent Judiciary in this country. Why this objection to and prejudice against the Civilian? It might be asked. The service has produced brilliant administrators, honest and conscientious heads of departments, and even, it cannot be gainsaid, extremely able and learned judges. I might straightway make it clear that the objection to the Civilian is not on the ground of his not being competent or efficient. The objection is purely one of principle. A man who practically all his life has been a servant of Government, who has been brought up in the atmosphere of implicit obedience to the powers-that-be, who has been nourished on the traditions of loyalty to Government, cannot possibly shake off his official veil and bring an independent and impartial mind to bear upon questions where the interests of Government and the subject are in conflict. We are not talking of individuals. Some individuals, by a bent of genius, may rise above the traditions and atmosphere of their class. But that, in itself, does not take away either from the sacredness of the principle or the strength of the argument that the Civil Service as a class are thoroughly unsuited to occupy the high posts of High Court Judges.

OBVIOUS ANSWER.

There are able, there are brilliant men in the permanent services in England. Who ever heard it being argued there

that some distinguished members of that class should be raised to the Bench? It is one of the many incidents of British rule in this country that all those principles which Englishmen deem sacrosanct in their own country are given the go-by when you are dealing with identical problems in India.

It has been argued that if Civilian can become puisne Judges under the present law, why make an invidious distinction and prevent them from becoming Chief Justices? The answer, I should have thought was fairly simple and obvious. If you already have on the statute an obnoxious principle accepted and recognised, is there any reason why that principle should be further extended? Besides the Chief Justice presides over the administrative side of the High Court, and as such wields considerable power which the ordinary puisne Judge does not possess. There have been many instances in the history of our own High Court where a Non-Civilian Chief Justice has defied the Government of the day. Could we reasonably expect the same thing to happen under a Civilian Chief Justice?

REPREHENSIBLE OMISSION.

Another objectionable feature of the question is the hole-and-corner manner in which the Bill is being rushed through Parliament. The learned and noble Secretary of State for India whose ignorance about the great "Dependency" is only equalled by his insolence and impertinence, in his speech on the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords did not even mention this important fact that under it Civilian will become eligible for the high office of the Chief Justice. Whether the omission was deliberate or due to ignorance I cannot say. But in either case it is thoroughly reprehensible.

I am glad to see that Europeans are associating themselves with Indians in this movement. They have realised that it is not the Bar that will be affected by the amendment. Counsel have to argue their case whether it be before a Civilian or a Non-Civilian. It is the litigating public that is most seriously concerned. It is they who want unquestioned impartiality and absolute independence from the Judges who try their cases.

AMENITIES OF RURAL LIFE AT BARDOLI

HOW VILLAGERS' NEEDS ARE NEGLECTED

(BY DR. SUMANT MEHTA.)

I am stationed at Sarbhon, a village with a population of 2,500 people. Some years ago it was the chief village of a Mahal and has a very comfortable cutchery now occupied by the confiscation officer and part of it being used as a school. We have about 25 villages in this Mahal which is about one-fourth of the whole Bardoli Taluqa. There is only one road running north and south. The Government calls it a first class road, but if the chauffeur is not very careful (which he usually is not) the travellers frequently find themselves lifted two feet from the seats, bumping their heads against the top of the car. The communication with other villages is by cart roads or footpaths over which in monsoon no cart can pass by any chance. Between Sarbhon and Bardoli there is one river and two rivulets, and since they are not bridged there is no direct communication between these two places. South of Sarbhon there is the river Purna which also swells up and passengers are ferried over with great inconvenience. So much for roads and communications provided by the benign Government.

LACK OF MEDICAL RELIEF.

Throughout the whole Taluqa I have not seen one good tank. The provision of medical relief for the poor is also extremely meagre. There is no dispensary in this Mahal or Circle, nor is there any qualified private practitioner, nor indeed a good vaidya, and since there are no roads the villagers suffering from a serious disease must submit to death cheerfully. I can never efface from my memory an incident that happened some years ago when I was a Civil Surgeon at Navsari. I was asked to visit a patient living in the Jalapore Taluqa—when my hackney carriage got stuck in the mud I got into a cart. Even that could not take me to the place so I removed my boots and socks, pulled up my trousers

and waded through mud and slush which was knee-deep. When I reached the house of the patient the man had just died after shouting piteously for the doctor. The tragedy was too awful for words!

NO SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

There is not the faintest attempt at sanitation though there is a Sanitary Commissioner and an army of subordinate servants, all wasting the people's money. The surroundings of the village well are filthy and there is no provision for stocking manure heaps in a clean way.

The village school is badly housed, badly furnished, badly equipped and the staff is not very efficient. There is no scheme before the Government for starting and helping village libraries, no provision for the school children to play, no gymnasium or akhadas, no facilities for visual instruction.

No attempt is made to start really useful village Panchayats, and although an attempt has been made to start co-operative credit societies there is very little of the true co-operative spirit that leads to better living.

Anyone in the world may go to Bardoli and convince himself that the villages are totally neglected. There are no irrigation schemes, no introduction of new industries, no facilities given even for agricultural improvements. It is all very well to talk of increasing the land assessment, but what do the rural people get in return for the 5 or 6 lakhs that they pay annually to the Government? When the rural population of this country fully realises that the hard-earned money paid in taxes goes mostly towards maintaining a huge military machine and feeding the sons of a foreign country there will be worse revolts than the mild protest of Bardoli.

Notes of the Day

Spanish Popular Outburst. I. IV. IV

The news cabled by Reuter's Madrid correspondent that attempts are being made by certain elements in Spain to take advantage of the absence of the King and the Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, from the country to stir up an insurrectionary movement must not be given much importance mainly because it is a "semi-official communiqué." It suits the Dictator's policy to announce from time to time the existence of anti-monarchical plots in Spain. The announcement deflects attention from his highhanded administration of the country and evokes sympathy for a popular King who, if he could, would rather reign as a constitutional monarch after the English model. But the force of circumstances has prevented King Alfonso from taking a firm stand and insisting that a parliamentary regime worth the name must be re-established in Spain. So divided are the Liberals amongst themselves, and so cleverly has General Primo de Rivera attached to himself the industrial interests of the country that for a time at least he is totally indifferent to mass resentment against his rule or to the King's dissatisfaction with his methods.

British Police Methods.

The disclosures made about British police methods during the course of evidence given before the Tribunal which was directed by Parliament to enquire into the Savidge case have come as a great surprise to those in India who were willing to be duped into the belief that the British police system was the most admirable in the whole world. The Tribunal has been unable to present a united report. Public agreement in Britain will be with the views elaborated in the minority report by Mr. H. B. Lees Smith. He earnestly recommends a revision in the methods of police enquiry. We in India have to profit a great deal from the Savidge case. The British public, always vigilant of its rights and careful about seeing that officialdom exists to serve it and not to be its masters, at once raised such a storm of agitation against police methods that even a Tory Government was forced to admit the necessity of a public inquiry into those methods. The danger of a militarisation of the police still exists in Britain, but the Parliamentary protest against it by the Labour Party is an index that the masses are alive to the danger. India must learn to be equally vigilant so as to avoid the danger of the police getting into the habit of thinking that the public exists for them and not they for the public.

Just Contention.

Resolutions requesting the Government of Bombay to extend the present Rent Act for a further period of three years and urging the Development Department, the Improvement Trust and the Bombay Municipal Corporation "to lose no time in erecting suitable buildings for the proper housing of the lower middle classes as well as of the non-industrial poorer classes" will be moved at the public meeting to be held this evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. The hardships of the classes the resolutions refer to are, indeed, great. The agitation set up by the landlords to minimise the severity of these hardships and to represent to Government that there is no need to continue the Rent Act is selfish and misleading. The poorer and middle classes of Bombay and Karachi, to mention only two big cities where the absence of legislative regulation of rents will mean an opportunity for the full exercise of the rapacity of landlords, have to suffer because the Government and the civic bodies of these cities have no housing policy which satisfies the needs of the people. Not only must the Rent Act continue but the urgent question of establishing a broad-minded housing policy must be taken up at once by the State.

Encouragement of Indian Music.

The third annual celebration of Professor Deodhar's School of Indian Music will take place this evening under the chairmanship of Dr. Deshmukh. It is gratifying to note that the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation associates himself actively with this worthy cause of encouragement of Indian music. The Corporation can do a great deal to encourage the scientific teaching of Indian music and to popularise its study in Municipal schools in a more practical and attractive manner than at present. The revival of interest in the scientific study of Indian music is a remarkable sign of the present nationalist renaissance in our country. It is time the University of Bombay took up the idea of including in its curriculum the subject of Indian as well as European music. This will serve as a great stimulus to the wider study in this country of the two systems. The study of music is a spiritual side of national education and India cannot afford to ignore it.

GOVERNOR'S PEACE TERMS

ON PORT TRUST SCANDAL

ALLEGED ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION TO OFFICIALS

SUSPENDED PENDING FORMAL ENQUIRY

RANGOON, July 12. The following has been received from the Secretary to the Commissioner Rangoon Port Trust:

About the middle of the year 1927 the Port Commissioners received information that certain books and vouchers were in existence which purported to record payment of considerable sums of money by contractors for the supply of labour on the Commissioners' wharves, to officers of the Traffic Department. After a preliminary inquiry in the matter the Commissioners on 2nd November 1927 appointed a special committee to investigate the genuineness or otherwise of these books and the credibility or otherwise of persons who produced and supported them with allegations of actual payments.

The Committee in question met on a number of occasions between November and January 1928 and heard the evidence tendered by Mr. Narayan Rao, Kona Venkata Reddy, Narasimha Rao and K.C. V. Reddy, labour contractors. In addition, questionnaires were framed by the Committee and answered by Messrs Cooper, the Traffic Manager, and C. N. Oehme, Assistant in the Traffic Department, respectively, whose names were mentioned in the book purporting to record payments. After careful consideration of the evidence tendered the Committee decided that in view of the conflicting nature of that evidence the best method of elucidating the position was to accede to the request of the two officers concerned to file a defamation case in order to clear their characters publicly.

In view of the verdict of the jury in Cooper versus Kona Venkata Reddy case given on the tenth instant and the judgment of the Appellate Court in the appeal case of Oehme versus Kona Venkata Reddy on the 11th July 1928 the Commissioners have now decided to hold a formal inquiry in the manner contemplated by the provisions of the Government of Burma circular 18 of 1926. Pending the result of this enquiry Messrs. H. Cooper and C. N. Oehme have been suspended by the order of the Port Commissioners.—A. P.

FRENCH AIR OFFICERS' EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHTS

LONDON, July 13. Paris.—The star flight so-called because the airmen radiated to different and distant points of the compass from Le Bourget on successive days has been successfully carried out by the French Air Force Officers, Lieutenant Lassalle and Sergeant Major Duroyon. On July 8, they performed the first flight from Paris to Oslo and back, a distance of 1728 miles in eighteen hours flying time. On June 9 they did Paris-Madrid-Paris (1362 miles) in eleven hours thirty-five minutes; on July 10 Paris-Warsaw-Paris (1736 miles) in fifteen hours five minutes; on July 11 Paris-Hong-Kong (1488 miles) in twelve hours five minutes; on July 12 Paris-Lisbon-Paris (1798 miles) in eighteen hours forty-five minutes. Flights were made in a big scouting machine which refuelled at the outward destination.—Reuter's Special.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS' PENSIONS BILL

LONDON, July 12. The House of Lords discussed the Colonial Governors' Pensions of which Lords Elibank and Olivier stressed inadequacy. Lord Lovat, replying, said Government had been long impressed with the necessity of revision, and a committee on it, presided over by Lord Buxton, had already made recommendations which would be embodied in the Bill that would be introduced very soon, though not in 1928. One recommendation was for raising the limit of pension £1,300 to 2,000 annually. Bill would be retrospective only in case of Governors serving at present.—Reuter.

STEAMERS COLLIDE

LONDON, July 12. Lisbon.—The British cargo steamer "Governor" sailing from Liverpool to Calcutta collided with the British steamer "Demarara", of Cape Roca, in a fog. The "Demarara" had a large hole in the starboard quarter above the waterline, and several cabins, and the second-class dining saloon were smashed. Panic among the passengers was quickly allayed and the "Demarara" left for Lisbon for repairs. The "Governor" was also damaged, but is leaving for Liverpool.—Reuter's Special.

STATES SUBJECTS' DEPUTATION

MAHATMAJI'S IMPORTANT LETTER

DEPUTATION—A FUTILE JOB

(From Our Own Correspondent). RAJKOT, July 12. In connection with the proposal for sending a deputation to England on behalf of the States Subjects to represent the people's case before the authorities in England, the "Sowstra Mitra" of Ranpur publishes an important letter from Mahatma Gandhi. "No good can come out of such a deputation" says Mahatmaji whilst deprecating the idea and emphasising at the same time the need of constructive work in the hearts of the various States.

HIGH COURT ATTORNEY ON TRIAL

CHARGE OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

CALCUTTA, July 13. The trial commenced at the High Court today, before Mr. Justice Gregory and a special jury, of Dhirendra Nath Gupta, Attorney of the High Court, on charges of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain moneys entrusted to him by a client of his for payment to the Administration of Bengal. The sum involved is nearly Rs. 75,000. The trial is proceeding.—A. P.

WHY HE ABSTAINED FROM VOTING

SIR ABDUR RAHIM EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE

CALCUTTA, July 12. His Excellency the Governor has declared the Bengal Legislative Council prorogued on July 11 and has appointed July 31 for its next meeting.

Speaking with a representative of the Associated Press on the reasons for his abstention from voting in the Bengal Council on the Government motion regarding the appointment of a committee to assist the Simon Commission Sir Abdur Rahim said: "I did not take any part in the proceedings of the Council on Government's resolution as it was a foregone conclusion that it would be carried and I had nothing more to add to what I had previously said in condemnation of a purely non-Indian Commission. I was on the other hand in search of some other effective procedure by which the Bengal Legislative Council could help in the attainment by India of self-Government with Dominion status. It was obvious to me that if eleven Indian Legislatures clearly and emphatically expressed themselves our cause would be immensely advanced far more than by repeating the formula of boycott with increasing or decreasing intensity. If go further and hold that if our legislatures fail to discharge their responsibility with regard to the momentous questions that have arisen at this turning point in the country's history, it will be difficult for them to justify their existence before the world."

HIS PLAN.

My plan at this stage is to go to the Bengal Council to enunciate its views on the general constitutional policy and to leave detailed proposals including those on which differences of opinion exist to be worked out by the committee, so that they may be finally decided upon by the Council. This is the most authoritative and effective method by which the wishes of the country and the views of representative Indian politicians can be ascertained and this is properly understood is the real mission of the Simon Commission and not merely by appointing seven members of the Council however worthy to sit with the Commission without a common general policy.—A. P.

CAPT. LOWENSTEIN'S DEATH

MYSTERY DEEPENS

RESULT OF AIR MINISTRY'S TESTS AT CROYDON

LONDON, July 13. The mystery of Captain Leewenstein's death has deepened as a result of the Air Ministry tests at Croydon on a monoplane from which he fell into the Channel. It is unofficially stated that it was generally decided that it was impossible to fall out accidentally.—Reuter's Special.

BARDOLI CRISIS TO END

ENQUIRY BY JUDICIAL OFFICER

PEASANTS TO PAY OLD ASSESSMENT

UNKNOWN PARTIES TO DEPOSIT ADDITIONAL REVENUE

WILL MR. VALLABHBHAI ACCEPT?

Much speculation is rife regarding the specific object for which Sir Leslie Wilson has been summoned by Lord Irwin to Simla. It is, of course, announced that the Governor will consult with the Viceroy about Bardoli but what will be the outcome of this consultation? Is it that Lord Irwin as head of "Subordinate Branch of the British Government," as Lord Curzon once described the Government of India, has received instructions from Lord Birkenhead: "Crush the No-Tax Campaign; give them a strong dose of resolute Government and vindicate the prestige of the British Raj" or that the Viceroy, as a professed friend of the agriculturists is anxious to bring about a settlement? The first alternative is not improbable. All preparations have already been made for it. The "Times of India" and its evening granophone, the "Evening News of India" have left no stone unturned to carry on a lying propaganda about the establishment of Soviet regime in Bardoli under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Extracts from their articles, with the required amendments, to mislead the British public have doubtless been cabled to the British Press by its voracious correspondents in the "Times of India" Office and the British people have been duped with alarming reports of an incipient political revolt in India. Lord Birkenhead, ever willing to ride the high horse did not need any inducement to dictate a policy of "thoroughness" to nip this "revolt" in the bud. The utmost pressure, we understand, is being brought to bear on the Government of Bombay to inaugurate a campaign of repression. The "Evening News" contemplates the possibility of a small expeditionary force to Bardoli to uphold law and order. And we understand that the presence of a very high military officer from Simla in Bombay was utilised for consultation as regards military disposition.

However Sir Leslie Wilson has thought fit to make one last bid for settlement and we understand, on most reliable authority that His Excellency and some members of his Cabinet including members of the Executive Council and Ministers, have found a "via media" which they think will secure a settlement satisfactory to both sides. Sir Leslie Wilson has proceeded to Simla with these peace terms in his pocket in order to secure the sanction of the Viceroy as the Government of India think the Bardoli issue affects all India. What these terms are is a very closely guarded secret, and they will be announced by His Excellency when he goes to Surat on his return from Simla on Wednesday. However, from a very reliable authority we have been able to ascertain these terms which are, according to our authority, as follows:—

- (1) Bardoli peasants will immediately pay up the assessment according to the old basis.
- (2) The amount equal to the difference between the enhanced assessment and old assessment will be deposited with Government by certain parties having no connection whatever with the Bardoli Satyagraha.
- (3) Government will appoint a judicial officer to enquire into the revised revenue settlement of Bardoli Taluka and this judicial officer will be one enjoying the confidence of the leaders of the Bardoli Satyagrahis.
- (4) All the prisoners who have gone to jail in connection with the Satyagraha campaign will be released.
- (5) The finding of the enquiry by the judicial enquiry will be accepted by both the parties.
- (6) If the result of the enquiry goes in favour of Government, the peasants will pay up the additional assessment.
- (7) If the result of the enquiry goes in favour of the Satyagrahis, Government will return the amount deposited with them by the parties referred to in para 2.

The question is: Will these terms be accepted by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, who, as Rao Bahadur Bhimabhai Naik points out, is the only person who can deliver the goods?

SURAT, July 13.

The news of His Excellency the Governor's departure for Simla and his impending visit of Surat has been received with great satisfaction here and at Bardoli. In the course of his enquiries the Associated Press correspondent was told that neither the peasants of Bardoli nor the leaders who are directing the movement ever doubted His Excellency's genuine sympathy with the cultivators. It was common knowledge in Bardoli even ten days ago that a settlement of the dispute was in sight, but alarmist reports in the meantime gave a different complexion to the situation. A right royal welcome awaits His Excellency at Surat and Bardoli as every one is convinced that His Excellency's presence on the spot will improve the chances of a satisfactory settlement.—A. P.

NO DEPUTATION WITHOUT VALLABHBHAI

SURAT, July 13. The announcement that H. E. the Gov.

SIR HENRY PROCTER DEAD.

LONDON, July 12. The death has occurred of Sir Henry Procter.—Reuter's Special.

QUIT THE YANGTZE

CHINA'S NOTE TO POWERS

LONDON, July 13. Shanghai.—It is authentically stated that the Foreign Ministry will deliver notes to the representatives of 24 countries, proposing the immediate revision of all treaties with the Chinese Government, whether they have expired or not.

"Evening News" states that the Nationalists are drafting identical notes to Britain, America, Japan, France and Italy demanding the withdrawal of warships from the Yangtze on the ground that their presence there is contrary to international law.—Reuter.

COLONIAL OFFICE RECOMMENDATIONS,

STEPS TO GIVE THEM EFFECT

HUGE REDUCTIONS IN MILITARY EXPENSES

LONDON, July 13.

Steps have been taken, or are being taken, in consultation with the Colonial Governments to give effect to the many recommendations of the Colonial Office Conference, particularly proposed the formation of a unified colonial agricultural service, says a Colonial Office memorandum on the amalgamated estimates of the Colonial and Middle Eastern services showing a net decrease of £457,244, after allowing for the charges transferred from Army and Air Force votes.

REDUCTION OF MILITARY EXPENSES. The memorandum points out that in the Middle Eastern group a net decrease of 471,000 has been practically entirely saved by the reduction of military expenses, due to the reduced strength of the British garrison and native levies in Iraq and the lower contribution towards the maintenance of the Iraq Army, decreased contributions towards the Trans-Jordan Frontier Force and a decrease in the grant-in-aid to Trans-Jordan administration.

The memorandum refers to the conversations at Jeddah between Sir G. Clayton and Ibn Saud and says that Sir G. Clayton took advantage of Ibn Saud's absence on a pilgrimage to Mecca to return London further to consult His Majesty's Government, and it was hoped that the interrupted conversations would shortly be resumed. The memorandum says that the Commission which is being arranged in connection with the boundary between British and the Italian Somaliland is expected to begin its work in November 1928.

The memorandum adds, it is expected, that the report of the Donoughmore Commission on Ceylon will be published on July 16th.

A SMALL FORCE IN ADEN.

The memorandum says that the Aden provision includes the estimated expenditure on a small local military force to be raised in Aden in addition to the civil expenditure in connection with the Protectorate apart from the settlement for which India remain responsible, and mentions the abortive negotiations with Zaidi forces and the consequent recommencement of the air action.—Reuter.

KHWAJA HAN NIZAMI AND KAMBALPOSH

A. P. REPORT CONTRADICTED

Khwaja Hasan Nizam wires:— During my stay at Hyderabad I have read with great astonishment a telegram in the papers that a case instituted by me against Kambalposh and others has been dismissed. I have never filed any case and the real fact is that the police which came into possession of certain facts about Kambalposh and his sons in the course of investigations into my father-in-law's murder requested the Magistrate of New Delhi to bind them down to keep the peace and furnish securities. It is this case which has been dismissed. I am sorry that since the murder of my father-in-law the representatives of the Associated Press at Delhi are continuously spreading false news which leads most Muslims to believe that this is being done in collusion with some Political Party.

REPORTS OF TROUBLE IN SPAIN

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT DENIED

LONDON, July 13.

Madrid.—Following yesterday's semi-official statement with regard to the plot Reuter's Madrid correspondent says that a categorical denial is now semi-officially issued of the reports of trouble in Spain which are stated to be entirely without foundation. The whole country is absolutely quiet.—Reuter.

Captain Ravazzoni yesterday in a six hour flight from Tromsø in a Marine seaplane thoroughly searched the sea fifty miles east and west of the Norwegian coast and as far as fifty miles south of the Bear Island but found no trace of Captain Amundsen.—Reuter.

GEN. NOBILES HEALTH IMPROVING

LONDON, July 13.

Kings Bay.—"Braganza" intends to start for the rescue of Chukovsky. Gen. Nobile's health is improving.—Reuter.

SIREN SHRIEKS FROM "KRASSIN"

HOW VIGLIERI'S PARTY WAS SAVED

STORY OF SOVIET RESCUE VEN TU

LONDON, July 13.

Moscow.—"Krassin" has been ordered to pick up Tchukovsky who will then proceed in search of Amundsen, and the members of the "Italia" expedition not yet rescued.—Reuter.

ITALIANS EMBRACE SOVIET RESCUERS

SIREN SHRIEKS FROM "KRASSIN"

LONDON, July 13.

Moscow.—Reporting the rescue of Lt. Viglieri and party, Professor Samoilovich, who is in command of "Krassin" expedition, says that he first noticed the remains of the aeroplane and then sighted a red tent. "Krassin" was then three miles distant from the stranded party. The vessel sounded siren, whose deafening shrieks evoked response in the shape of smoke signals from the Italians. "Krassin" drew close to the icefield and when the rescuers climbed down the ladder to the ice, they were heartily embraced by the Italians, who declared that all their hopes had been pinned on "Krassin" but they had not expected her so soon. The names of the rescued men are Lieutenant Viglieri, Engineer Trojani, Czechoslovak Professor Behounek, motor mechanic Ceccioni and wireless operator Biagi. All are well with the exception of Ceccioni who has broken his leg, but his condition is not serious. "Krassin" is at present delayed by heavy fog from proceeding to rescue the search party of the Alpinists who are believed to be in Foyn Island. Afterwards "Krassin" will pick up Tchukovsky and establish base at Virgo Bay.

A message has been received from General Nobile expressing deep gratitude for the rescue and begging that search should be made for Alessandri (presumably Alpinist). Prof. Samoilovich says with reference to this that "Krassin" must first call at Advent Bay.—Reuter's Special.

SIGNALS FROM STRANDED SEARCHERS

MARIANO AND ZAPPI RESCUED

LONDON, July 13.

Moscow.—The latest reports give that the "Krassin," while three miles from Viglieri's party on her way, notified a number of men signalling to which she replied that she would pick them up on its return journey. Professor Samoilovich, Director of the "Krassin" expedition expresses the opinion that these are alpine chausseurs under Captain Sora who went out in search of Viglieri's party and General Nobile.

CONCERN FOR MALMGREN PARTY. Tchukovsky had asked the "Krassin" to give first attention to the Malmgren party whose condition was serious before returning to repair his under-carriage.

MARIANO AND ZAPPI RESCUED. According to a Tass correspondent on board the "Krassin" a small iceberg with a man standing and another prostrate was sighted by the "Krassin" at five in the morning at the spot indicated by Tchukovsky. Considerable efforts had to be made before Mariano and Zappi were taken on board at seven o'clock. The rescued men declared that Malmgren fractured his hand when the "Italia" crashed and, subsequently, both legs froze and so on his own request he was left near Broch Island. Mariano and Zappi remained on an iceberg driven by wind. Their health is satisfactory.—Reuter.

SOVIET "ITALIA" RELIEF COMMITTEE'S ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, July 13.

Moscow.—The Soviet "Italia" relief committee announces that following her rescue of Viglieri's party "Krassin" will proceed in search of the other members of the "Italia" expedition and also of Captain Amundsen.

In addition to rescuing Viglieri's party "Krassin" also took off Lundborg's damaged aeroplane.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF AMUNDSEN

CAPT. RAVAZZONI'S FRUITLESS SEARCH

LONDON, July 13.

Rome.—It is officially announced that

GOVT.'S DISHONEST MOVE

MR. MUNSHI IN HORNS OF DILEMMA.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCED FEES.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' WARNING.

The youth of Bombay inaugurated an active campaign against the proposed increase in College and School fees by holding a largely attended protest meeting in the Students' Brotherhood Hall, on Friday evening under the presidency of Mr. K. M. Munshi. Mr. K. F. Nariman characterised the proposed increment as a dishonest move on the part of the Government sought to be introduced to relieve their state of absolute financial bankruptcy. Messrs. M. H. Vakil said it was a retrograde and abnoxious measure and must not be allowed to be put in force. "We are not going to stop at raising a mere protest, but follow it up by refusing to pay the increased fees". This was the gist of the speeches delivered by Meherally, Alwa and other students.

MR. MUNSHI IN A DILEMMA.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Munshi said that he was on the horns of a dilemma because the Hon. Minister of Education who had been supported into Office by his own party was supporting the measure. (Shame! shame!). On the last occasion when this proposal came before the Legislative Council piloted more or less by the Minister himself, the speaker and members of his party protested and voted against their own Minister. The ordinary constitutional position was that a Minister of the Transferred Department was bound by the vote of the House and was expected to propose such measures as were likely to be supported by his own party. In this particular instance, members of the party did vote against the proposal of the Minister and the speaker thought that was the last that would be heard of the measure. But it appeared that the present Department of Education of the Bombay Government had set its heart to increase the already heavy school and college fees. The attitude of the Minister would be thrashed out at the party meeting and in the meantime, Mr. Munshi wanted to restrict his observations.

OFFICIAL FALLACIES.

But whatever might be said in favour of the new measure, the speaker was convinced that the press note that had been published by the Government in favour of it was a pernicious doctrine and a fallacious argument.

The press note read: "It is clearly the first duty of Government to provide for the elementary education of the

masses and whatever educational funds are likely to be available will be required for primary education and consequently it is extremely unlikely that no more money will be provided for secondary and higher education."

Mr. Munshi emphatically declared that this was a fallacious argument because no progress could be made by one sided development. He held that if a certain provision for primary education was made a proportionate provision should also be made for higher education.

FINANCIAL BANKRUPTCY.

In a humorous speech Mr. Nariman characterised the measure. He said the Government of Bombay was in a state of complete bankruptcy so much so that it was a Joint Stock Company. It should have long been taken into liquidation and its directors prosecuted for mismanagement. Government, he said, were making frantic efforts to find new sources of revenue. They first pounced upon the peasants and now on the students. But was it just he asked that the poor students should be exploited? (Cries of "No, No. We will fight it out"). In conclusion Mr. Nariman fervently appealed to the students and hoped they would not remain content by raising the protest but follow it up by strong action even if it did not appeal to their critics who hated measures which they would consider as unconstitutional.

STUDENTS' PROTEST.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:

"This meeting of the students of Bombay held under the auspices of the Youth League records its emphatic protest against the proposed increase in college and school fees at the instance of the Bombay Government and considers the measure as highly detrimental to the educational progress of the Presidency.

"This meeting urges upon the Bombay Legislative Council to once again show its resentment against this abnoxious measure by an adjournment and also by throwing out any proposal that Government might bring forward in the matter."

Another resolution recommended that these resolutions be forwarded to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor Bombay University and the Director of Information.

With a vote of thanks the meeting terminated.

discussion all mutually gave assurances and expressed the desire that hereafter all that had happened will be buried and Bohras and Hindus would live in peace as before and deal with each other as friends. The meeting dispersed at 8-15 p.m. after expressing feeling of gratitude to the President.

THE "C" WARD CORPORATION SEAT

Mr. Gangadas Motilal Setna asks us to state that he is standing for the vacancy in the Bombay Municipal Corporation caused by the death of Dr. D. B. Master.

MAYOR'S RELIEF FUND.

GOVERNOR AND LADY WILSON'S SYMPATHY

In reply to his telegram, Dr. Deshmukh, has, we understand, received by wire a communication from H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, regretting that he would not give him an interview owing to sudden departure for Simla. The Governor intimates that he and Lady Wilson gladly contribute Rs. 1,000 to the Fund.

LABOUR LEADERS' ATTITUDE

The Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Joint Mill Strike Committee contradict the statement made in the "Evening News of India" of Friday under the caption "Extremist Labour Leaders' 'No' to Mayor's Fund". They state that no Labour leader of any description made any statement alleged to have been made by this paper.

The Admiralty reports that H.M.S. "Warrior" struck uncharted obstruction near the Island of Skiaphos, in the Aegean Sea, where the chart showed a depth of 57 to 67 fathoms. The vessel was slightly damaged and threeshoulder-bottomed compartments were flooded. Probably she will have to return to Malta and be decked.—Reuter.

SOME FALLACIES EXPLODED

SELF-GOVT. IN ANCIENT INDIA

SIR. CHIMANLAL AND DYARCHY

"The way in which ministers are appointed in India is the very negation of the principle of Constitution. A person is chosen as a minister not because he has a party committed to a definite policy, but because he suits the purpose of Government. All that Government desire is that their measures and particularly the measures required by the Reserved Departments should be smoothly carried through. They select ministers who can give a greater number of votes to the Government. There is a regular bid for the post of a minister and the person that gives the highest bid, gets his chance. By giving ministership and Rs. 4,000 withal, Government not only buy over a person, but along with him they buy 14 or 15 votes according to the bid that that person might have given. The whole principle of constitution is forgotten on both sides. No wonder then that nobody is satisfied and no progress is made in the act of responsible Government." In these unambiguous and plain-spoken words, Sir Chimanlal Setaivad attacked the method of appointing ministers under the system of dyarchy which though not ill-conceived, according to him, is certainly ill-suited to the requirements of the times.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. "Constitutional Reforms" was the theme of the illuminating and thought-provoking discourse which Sir Chimanlal gave to an educated audience at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Friday evening. The discourse was the inaugural address of the Institute of Political and Social Science for the current year. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

Speaking about the Institute under whose auspices they had met, Mr. K. Natarajan remarked that the Institute was a very small attempt to provide a place where great problems of politics and sociology might be studied in a detached and scientific manner. In that Institute they did not belong to any political party. They studied the great problems only from social and humanitarian points of views. The speaker then paid a tribute to the late Sir Narayana Ganesh Chandavarkar to whose inspiration the Institute owed its inception.

Sir Chimanlal Setaivad began his address by saying that the need of such institutions as the Institute of Political and Social Science was very obvious. It was essential, he continued, that the youth of this country should make a scientific study of social and political science so that they might have their ideas cleared and properly crystallised.

FALLACIES EXPLODED.

Sir Chimanlal then proceeded to explode the notion that Indian people were not accustomed and it was not in their genius to have representative governments. Referring to some of the unimpeachable records of antiquity, he pointed out that political science had always occupied Indian mind for centuries. They had scientific treatises on political science and art of Government beginning from 500 B.C. right up to the end of 1600 A.D. "Vedic Santhias," "Dharma Shashtra," "Arth Shashtra," "Buddhist Canon laws," "Niti Shashtra" and a number of other treatises dealt in a scientific manner with the art of Government. The highest conception of Government was never absent from the minds of the learned authors who had written these treatises. They had, in those treatises, very scientific descriptions of the rights of Kings, theory of election, declaration of the rights of subjects, principles of taxation and the allied subjects. It was, therefore, a misunderstanding to believe that representative institutions were alien to India. It was, however, true that, in recent times, they were not accustomed to a representative form of Government, but that was only a passing phase.

IMPACT WITH WEST.

Sir Chimanlal then rapidly traced the history of Constitutional reforms in India since the establishment of British Rule in this country. Proceeding, he said that India had profited immensely from her contact with the West. One of the best things that the British did for India was to give them Western education. The direct result of this education was to give rise to new ideas of freedom and the desire to manage one's own affairs in one's own country. Gradually with the spread of education, an instinct grew up in their minds that alien Government, however good and beneficial it might be, could never be a proper substitute for self-Government. One more good that came from Western education and from the study of English language was the idea of nationhood. It was English language which, in a sense, became the "lingua franca" of educated India. It was again an Englishman who showed them the way to meet together on a common platform. The memory of the late Mr. Allen O Hume would ever be cherished by Indians with great reverence.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

In 1885, the Indian National Congress was started. It was organised by Mr. Hume who was a member of the Civil Service and for some time Secretary to the Government of India. Mr. Hume devoted whole of his time and spent lot of money in perfecting the institution of the Congress. They all knew, continued Sir Chimanlal, what position and usefulness Congress had attained some years back.

It was still a great national force, he declared, although some of them thought that the direction in which it was drifting was not a right one. It was as a result of the agitation carried on by the Congress that, in 1892, the first constitutional reforms came into existence. The speaker was one of those who had sat in the Bombay Council in 1893. He was then a young lad fresh from the University. The functions of these early Councils were purely advisory. The members had neither any vote nor power. Then came the Morley-Minto Reforms when Councils were further enlarged. Even then there was no great change in constitutional principle. One great change was the admission of Indians into Executive Councils. These reforms also, in the course of time, did not satisfy the public opinion in India.

LATE MR. MONTAGU.

A propitious moment came for India during the years of the Great War. They had in the late Mr. Montagu, a Secretary of State who was a real friend of India. It was a tragedy, the speaker observed, that what Mr. Montagu did for India, did not receive approbation either of his own people or Indian people. After all, the dust of controversy had gone, a future historian would have to record that Mr. Montagu was a person who conscientiously felt that India should be given a representative form of government. He did all he could. No other man could have done more or better. What they had got in the present Reforms was that the principle of responsibility was introduced in provinces. They had, besides, got more elected members in Provincial Councils and in the Assembly. Some of the heads of administration were put under the control of Indian Ministers.

DYARCHY AT WORK.

Commenting upon the system of dyarchy, Sir Chimanlal observed that dyarchic form of Government could only work satisfactorily. If there was mutual good-will on both sides. Unfortunately, circumstances had so developed in various directions that the people of India had become suspicious about the good faith of British Government. The dyarchic system assumed, the speaker held, that elections to the Legislatures would be decided on policy. Unfortunately their experience all along was that the elections did not go by any policy or political principle. They were run largely on personal considerations. Again, the Reforms contemplated that the Ministers should be chosen from among the popular parties in the provincial legislatures. He could say from his own personal experience of the Bombay Council that the principle underlying the Constitution was entirely lost sight of. What actually happened was this: the moment the Minister was appointed, his party called upon him to resign from the party. He believed that this was the negation of principle. In his opinion, the Minister must be always in close contact with his party. In fact, he ought to be the leader of his party in the Council.

Sir Chimanlal complained that Indian electorates were not sufficiently educated. The standard of people who were returned to the Councils was, in his opinion, considerably low with the result that responsibility fell into the hands of ill-equipped people.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

The speaker then dwelt at some length on the question of provincial autonomy. He frankly opined that the advance of Reforms in all provinces should not be the same. He was afraid, he said, that if the measure of advance was the same in all provinces, the pace of full responsible government would be determined by the least progressive provinces. They had to choose between two evils and the better course would be to give a greater measure of reforms to the provinces which were more progressive than others.

UNFAIR TREATMENT TO BOMBAY. Reverting to the province of Bombay, Sir Chimanlal maintained that one factor which made dyarchy unworkable in Bombay was the financial arrangement between this Government and the Central Government. So far as Bombay was concerned, they were very unfairly treated. The financial position of Bombay, the speaker averred, had been made worse than it was before the Reforms. Their financial resources were so much crippled that it was impossible for any Minister to carry on his departments with any amount of satisfaction. Under the Meston settlement, he pointed out, Bombay and Calcutta were very badly treated. The greatest defect in that settlement was that no difference was made between agricultural and industrial provinces. A province, like Madras which was predominantly agricultural, had profited to the tune of 5 crores because its agriculture was a

SENSATIONAL BRIBERY

HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS INVOLVED.

INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE IN LETTERS

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY TOLD IN COURT

BELGAUM, July 12.

Sensational allegations of bribery and corruption are made against three high police officials of the district in a case now proceeding before Rao Bahadur Palekar, Special Magistrate. The proceedings have been sanctioned by Government, the formal complaint having been filed by Inspector Kakeri, of the Poona C.I.D. (The three officials concerned are Mr. Ring, Deputy Superintendent of Police, N. D. Belgaum; Mr. Turner Home Inspector, Belgaum; and Mr. Moghe, Inspector, N. D. Belgaum. Moghe and Ring are on bail while Turner is in custody. Besides the police officers the accused include a police Patil and six villagers of Jugul village.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

Several witnesses have already been examined including Sannallappa Naik who narrated an extraordinary story. He alleged that, the six villagers among the accused forced him, on pain of death, to sign a document acknowledging receipt of Rs. 5,700 a sum he never received. The witness came to Poona to lodge a complaint with Mr. Ring, D.S.P. He was, however, advised to go to Mr. Moghe and at his suggestion he filed an application before the sub-divisional Magistrate who deputed Mr. Moghe for investigation. The witness alleged that Mr. Moghe duly came to witnesses village for investigation and pressed Sannallappa for payment of Rs. 500. He was paid Rs. 200. Witness further alleged that he was later forced to pay Rs. 100 for Mr. Turner and Rs. 200 for Mr. Ring and later Rs. 100 more for each of them. After some time Sannallappa found that investigations were not properly carried on and eventually his case was dismissed. Witness thereupon filed a fresh application before the sub-divisional Magistrate, alleging corruption, and forwarding certain letters which had been given to him by Turner for delivery

source of growing revenue. Income-tax revenue in Bombay, which used to be 2 crores before the Meston Settlement came into operation, had now gone up to 8 crores, but all that money was going to the Central Treasury. The result was that while the expenditure in industrial provinces had increased, their sources of income were entirely crippled under the Meston Settlement. The speaker hoped that all those interested in the constitutional reform, would urge upon the authorities



Dr. Deshmukh, President of the Municipal Corporation who has inaugurated a "Lord Mayor's Fund" to save the children of the strikers.

the paramount necessity of adjusting the financial relations between the Central and Provincial Governments.

In conclusion, Sir Chimanlal remarked that a mere paper Constitution was not going to take them any further towards their goal. Unless the electorates were sufficiently educated, unless the people were imbued with a spirit of self-sacrifice and unless there was a yearning for freedom in their hearts, no Constitution, however excellently drafted it might be, was going to solve their national problem.

Mr. K. Natarajan proposed a vote of

to Ring and another by a certain captain for delivery to Moghe none of which Sannallappa had delivered.

The witness further alleged that following this application he was the recipient of unpleasant attentions at the hands of the police and he went to live at Poona, but on hearing that the three officers concerned had been transferred from Belgaum he came back to his native place.

Another witness Advappa deposed to having paid Rs. 1,000 to Moghe.

ALLEGED INCRIMINATING LETTERS

The following are true copies of the two letters which were filed as exhibits: Belgaum, 9-11-25.

Dear Mr. Ring,

The bearer of this chit is a chap you know. He says now that Moghe won't help him and is threatening him of lodging false complaint and is trying to squeeze out about Rs. 200. He is talking a little loud about paying the money, so I am sending him so as to shut his mouth; if he was told that he is all right and nothing will happen to him, I think he will be satisfied. I think he is willing to do a bit more for you. No further news at present about Belgaum.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) L. TURNER.
Belgaum, 1-12-25.

Dear Mr. Ring,

This chap now is windy. Probably Moghe has put the fear of God in him, and is willing to part with another Rs. 1,000 if you can do something for him. Moghe has told him that the case is going against him and he has forwarded all the papers to you. So if this is the case and you can stop any further proceedings let me know and I will ask him to do up the money to you either here or there.

When are you coming? I sent you a little information yesterday giving you a chance to get it. For goodness sake come so as I can have some one to see and talk to. Cherio.

Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) L. TURNER.

thanks to the learned speaker of the evening after which the proceedings came to an end.

NELSON WEAVERS' DISPUTE SETTLED

MEN ACCEPT JOINT COMMITTEE'S TERMS

LONDON, July 13.

Nelson weavers' dispute has been settled, the men having accepted the terms offered by the joint committee of manufacturers and operatives including work at another mill for the dismissed weaver who had refused to pay a shilling fine, and consideration of the question of fining. Work will be resumed on July 16. A Communist meeting denounced the cost of 80,000 sterling lock-out pay and 300 thousand loss of wages.—Reuter's Special.

SPAIN AND FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

REPORT OF BRITISH PROTEST DENIED

LONDON, July 13.

It is learned from authoritative quarters in London that the statement that the British Government has protested to Spain against the expropriation of foreign oil companies is not correct; but the British Ambassador at Madrid has been semi-officially communicating with the Spanish authorities with regard to the compensation to the British interests involved.—Reuter's Special.

RAILWAY SMASH AT BELUR

GOVT. ENQUIRY OPENS

CALCUTTA, July 12.

Enquiry was opened this morning by the Senior Government Inspector of Railways in connection with the Railway smash at Belur, eight miles from Calcutta on the night of July 8. Several witnesses including the guard and passengers were examined. The Permanent Way Inspector, Kamarkundu stated that a pair of fish plates had been removed on the outside rail of the curve, while the Superintendent of War and Works, Howrah was of opinion that the inner rail of the curve on the up track had also been removed and laid across the down line. The enquiry was adjourned.—A. P.

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KELLOGG PACT**GERMANY READY TO SIGN****BRITISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN REPRESENTATIVES CONFER**

LONDON, July 12.

Berlin.—The German Government have notified the United States Ambassador of its readiness to sign Senator Kellogg's multi-lateral Anti-War pact. Sir Cecil Hurst (Britain) Mr. Fromageot (France) and Herr Gauff (Germany) who had been conferring at Berlin the various points affecting the agreements reached at Geneva also discussed the Kellogg pact.

FIRST EUROPEAN POWER READY TO SIGN.

Germany is the first European power to announce its willingness to sign multi-lateral pact.—Reuter.

800 GUESTS PRESENT**SIR M. DADABHOY GIVES GARDEN PARTY**

LONDON, July 12.

800 guests, including Lord and Lady Birkenhead, the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Sir Atul and Lady Chatterjee, Lord and Lady Reading, Sir John and Lady Simon and several Indian princes and many distinguished guests from Britain and India attended a garden party given by Sir M. Dadabhai and Lady Dadabhai under the auspices of the British Indian Union at their residence at Kingsway Hall, Surrey.

A POSTMASTER HONOURED

JAMNAGAR, July 11.

On the eve of transfer of Mr. V. H. Bhatt, Postmaster, Jamnagar, to Bhavnagar, his native place, a garden party of local eminent merchants, and friends, was held in the celebration.

The general public highly appreciated the services of Mr. Bhatt. He was given the certificates by the Political Secretary Nawanagar State and several well-known persons of this place.

ANGLO-URDU SCHOOL IN BHIWANDI

(From Our Correspondent).

On the 10th of July 1928 M. K. Shaikh, the Collector of Thana opened the Anglo-Urdu School and Boarding House at Bhiwandi which have been started under the auspices of the Konkani Muslim Education Society, Thana District. Besides the local gentry both Hindus and Mussalmans, a large number of big and influential landholders from the whole District had attended. The School has started with 19 boys. It is also decided to open a Muslim boarding house at Bardi in connection with the Gokhale Society High School this month.

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RESERVATION OF COASTAL TRAFFIC**WHY BITTER CONTROVERSY IS AROUSED****MR. HAJI BLAMES CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE**

CALCUTTA, July 12.

"If the Bill gives occasion for bitter controversy the responsibility for it would solely rest on the Chambers of Commerce and those of their way of thinking," says Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji in communication to the current issue of "Capital" in reply to criticisms by "Ditcher."

The Bill for the reservation of coastal traffic to Indian owned ships, I am glad has not failed to receive the attention of "Ditcher" in the "Capital." Evident as it is that "Ditcher" has had before him only that side of the case, which the Chambers of Commerce have put forward, I would not have come forward to present the other side of the shield, but for his direct invitation to do so.

Briefly stated, according to "Ditcher": (1) The Bill is calculated to raise bitter controversy; (2) It is a measure of expropriation; (3) The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee were themselves doubtful whether the proposal of reservation was likely to be beneficial to the country; (4) Reservation would be breach of international agreements; (5) There would be, either unrestricted competition or a shipping ring resulting in enhanced freights; (6) There would be loss of foreign tonnage; and (7) It would be uneconomic as, in the slack season 40 per cent. of the tonnage would be unemployed.

The reply to the above briefly stated is as under:—

REPLY TO "DITCHER'S" ARGUMENTS.

If the Bill gives occasion for bitter controversy, the responsibility for it would solely rest on the Chambers of Commerce and those of their way of thinking who have introduced in their opposition to the Bill, extraneous considerations, not really relevant to the issue and calculated to appeal to prejudices instead of to reason.

I may cite in this connection the argument that has been so freely used that the Bill is a measure of expropriation. I invite "Ditcher" to point out the provisions in the Bill which merit this description. I have searched in vain the memorandums of the different Chambers of Commerce that have opposed the Bill and the speech of the Hon. Sir Charles Innes in all of which the charge has been made, for a statement of reasons in its support.

To support the view that the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee were themselves doubtful about the beneficial effects of the reservation of coastal shipping, quotation has been made of a passage which reads:—"We do not consider that it is possible to say at this stage whether the reservation of the Indian coasting trade for shipping companies, which are predominantly Indian in character, is likely to be beneficial for India or not, for the simple reason that there are no data at present on which a satisfactory conclusion can be based."

"QUOTATION TORN FROM CONTEXT."

How unfairly the above quotation has been torn from its context would be clear from the citation of the full relevant text which I give below:—

The Committee said:—"Although, as before stated, one witness with recent Australian experience has said that the Act, (Australian Navigation Act) has been prejudicial to trade interests, there is no information whatever at present as to what conclusions this Committee has reached. Until the Australian Committee's Report is published it is impossible to base any conclusions on the experience alleged to have been gained in Australia, of the policy of coastal reservation. At the same time, it must be pointed out that the system of reserving the coastal trade has been adopted by other countries and is still continued by them. It does not follow even if the Australian system has not been successful, that the system we propose for the Indian coastal trade will not be a success."

We do not consider that it is possible to say at this stage whether the reservation of the Indian coasting trade for shipping companies, which are predominantly Indian in character, is likely to be beneficial for India or not for the simple reason that there are no data at present on which a satisfactory conclusion can be based. In any case, it seems unfair to pronounce any adverse judgment as to the ability of Indian to run shipping companies as successfully and efficiently as the present concerns until they have been given an opportunity of owning and managing ships under more favourable conditions than those prevailing to-day. Indians have proved successful in other technical trades in which a short time back they possessed little or no practical knowledge or experience and we see no rea-

FALSE STATEMENT AGAINST RAILWAY ENGINEER**E. I. RAILWAY UNION OFFICIAL COMMITTED TO SESSIONS****ECHO OF BAMANGACHEE SHOOTING**

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The Deputy Magistrate, Howrah, has concluded the preliminary enquiry into the case in which Mr. Santiram Mondal, Assistant Secretary of the E. I. Railway Union, who is being prosecuted on charges of giving false evidence and laying a false charge in connexion with the Bamangachee shooting. The complainant is Mr. W. C. Mould, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, E. I. Railway, at Lilkoobah.

COMPLAINANT'S ALLEGATION.

The allegation is that the accused made a false charge of murder against Mr. Mould, stating that he was present during the Bamangachee shooting and that he snatched a gun from a Gurkha and fired at a man with it. Mr. Mould denied having been present during any part of the occurrence and produced evidence to show that he was not present there and that the allegation was false and malicious. The Magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions.

"FALSE STATEMENT ON OATH."

In the course of his order, he said: "From the evidence adduced, I find that it has been proved that the present accused who styles himself Assistant Secretary of the E. I. Railway Union, had many grievances against Mr. Mould, and I find that Mr. Mould was not present at Bamangachee on the day of the riot (March 28th) and that the accused was not in a position to see the firing himself. I find that a prima facie case has been made out against the accused who intentionally made a false statement on oath, as the evidence adduced discloses that prima facie the offences have been committed. I commit the accused to the sessions under Section 193, I. P. C., (giving false evidence in judicial proceedings) 194, I. P. C., (giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction on charge of capital offence) and 211 I. P. C., (false charge of offences with intent to injure).—A. P.

SHAW ON WOMEN.**"MONSTERS OF INGRATITUDE"**

In a letter to the Editor of the "Daily News" George Bernard Shaw writes:—

Sir,—Now that this interesting correspondence is closed, and I can no longer spoil it, may I ask you to undo, by inserting this letter, an injury which you have unintentionally inflicted on me?

I find that all the domestic slaves in the country, who do their own housework and that of half a dozen men as well, are now firmly persuaded that I have written a book entitled "Do Women Earn Their Living?" and that I have answered that question with a contemptuous negative. And they all write to me about it instead of to you, giving me detailed and heart-breaking accounts of their daily activities, and incidentally telling me what they think of me.

As I cannot possibly answer their letters privately without suspending my efforts to earn my own living, will you allow me to state here, solemnly, unequivocally, and in the direct meaning of the words, (1) that I have never in my life written a book with the alleged title; (2) that about 35 years ago I wrote a play called "Candida," in which the lady of the house told off the Lord of Creation for whom she slaved in such a fashion that no Breadwinner has ever since dared to strut and fret his hour upon the stage; (3) that in my latest book, published three weeks ago, I have insisted on the economic and social value of women's work with a thoroughness that threatens to provoke the formation of a League of the Downtrodden Husbands of the Empire (if only they dared); and (4) that the reproaches addressed to me by women after a lifetime spent in their defence prove them to be monsters of ingratitude.

son why, given a favourable opportunity, they should not prove equally successful in the shipping trade." (Quotations mine.)

It will thus be seen that the sentence that has been so often quoted against the Bill is really a part of one of the most effective passages in the report of the Committee in support of coastal reservation.

Reservation is has been further contended will involve a breach of international agreements. Reliance has been placed in this connection on Sir George Rigny's speech in the Assembly that the Bill is contrary to the conventions, and statute on the international regime of maritime ports to which India is a signatory. The reply to this is that firstly the convention has a reference merely to the access and use of the facilities provided by ports and secondly that even within its restricted scope, the convention to which Sir George Rigny referred provides two exceptions in the case of reciprocity and coastal reservation.

MR. SAKLATVALA IN COURT**LITIGATION AGAINST MR. TILDEN SMITH****COST OF CHILDREN'S EDUCATION**

LONDON, July 13.

In the Chancery Division Mr. Saklatvala M. P. claimed from Mr. Richard Tilden Smith a declaration that under the agreement of September 1925 Mr. Smith was bound to pay him for the maintenance and education of his five children 500 sterling per annum from 1st January 1926 to 1st January 1941. Counsel said that the agreement was connected with Mr. Saklatvala's resignation of the departmental management on 750 per annum with Tatas owing to his political activities. The agreement also undertook to see the mortgage on his house in London taken over. It was alleged that Mr. Tilden Smith who had business connections with Tatas might himself be responsible for the arrangements.

Counsel said that the defence alleged that by indenture settlement of October 1925 to which Mr. Saklatvala was no party, a provision was substituted which took the place of part of the agreement fixing fifteen years' period. Hearing was adjourned.—Reuter.

AGE OF CONSENT BILL**THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

SIMLA, July 11.

The Committee on the Age of Consent which has been at work from the 30th June in Simla, had drawn up a list of 21 questions, which will shortly be forwarded to several persons in every province. The Committee will reassemble in Simla about 1st September for the examination of local witnesses, after which it will start on a tour of the Provinces, extending a little over three months. Perhaps, Burma will not come within their tour program me. The following are the questions:—

1. Is there any dissatisfaction with the state of the law as to the age of consent, as contained in Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code? 2. What are the circumstances which in your opinion, justify (a) Retaining the law of the age of consent as it is; or (b) Making an advance on the present law? 3. Are crimes of seduction or rape frequent in your part of the country? Has the amendment of the law made in 1925, succeeded in preventing or reducing cases of rape outside the marital state, or improper seduction of girls for immoral purposes? If not, what measures would you propose to make the law effective?

4. Has the amendment of 1925, raising the age of consent within the marital state to 13 years, been effective in protecting married girls against cohabitation with their husbands within the prescribed age limits, (a) By postponing the consummation of marriage; (b) By stimulating public opinion in that direction; or (c) By putting off marriage beyond the age of 13. If not, what steps would you propose to make it effective?

PUBERTY OF GIRLS.

5. What is the usual age at which girls attain puberty in your part of the country? Does this differ in the different castes, communities or classes or society?

6. Is cohabitation common in your part of the country among any class or classes of people, (a) Before puberty; (b) Soon after puberty; and (c) Before the girl completes 13 years?

7. Do any of these cases come to court? Do you attribute the practice of the early consummation of marriage before or at puberty, wherever it exists, to religious injunctions? If so, what is the authority for and the nature of that injunction, and does that authority prescribe any, and if so, what, penalty for its breach?

8. Is "Gauna" or "Garbhudan" ceremony usually performed in your part of the country? If so, does it coincide with or is it anterior to the consummation of the Marriage? Is it performed generally after the attainment of puberty, and how soon after it?

9. Do you consider that the attainment of puberty is sufficient indication of physical maturity to justify the consummation of marriage? If not, at what age, and how long after puberty, may a girl's physical development be considered enough to justify consummation without injury to her own health and that of her progeny?

10. At what age would a girl in India be competent to give intelligent consent to cohabitation with due realisation of the consequences?

11. During your experience, professional or otherwise, have you come across cases wherein cohabitation before puberty or after puberty but before full physical development of the girl has resulted in injury to her health or body or prejudicially affected her progeny? If any, give details of age and injury sustained.

EARLY MATERNITY.

12. Do you consider early consummation and early maternity responsible for

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You are run down
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the high maternal and infantile mortality or for any other results vitally affecting the intellectual or physical progress of the people?

13. Has there been any further development of public opinion in your part of the country in favour of the extension of the age of consent in marital and extra-marital cases since the amendment of the law in 1925? If so, is it general, or confined only to certain classes?

14. Do women in your part of the country favour the early consummation of marriages for their children?

15. Have any difficulties been experienced in determining the age of girls in connection with offences under sections 375 and 376, Indian Penal Code, and what measures would you suggest for removing or minimizing those difficulties?

16. Would the difficulty or margin of error in determining the age be materially reduced or minimised if the age of consent is raised to 14 years or above?

17. Would you separate extra marital and marital offences into different offences? If so, what is the nature and amount of the maximum punishment you would prescribe for offences in each class?

DIFFERENCE IN PROCEDURE.

18. Would you make a difference in the procedure of trials for offences with-in and without the marital state, and if so, what would you suggest in each case?

19. Would you suggest any safeguards beyond those existing at present against collusion to protect offenders or against improper prosecution or extortion?

20. Do you consider penal legislation fixing a higher age of consent for marital cases likely to be more effective than legislation fixing a minimum age of marriage? Which of the two alternatives would be in consonance with public opinion in your part of the country?

21. Would you prefer to rely on strengthening the penal law to secure the object in view, or on the progress of social reform by means of education and social propaganda?—A. F.

"AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE."

MAGISTRATE'S REMARK ON POLICE METHODS.

FURTHER HEARING IN NIMBKAR CASE.

Shripad Yeshwant Samant, the complainant in the Nimbkar case was further examined by Mr. Barodia, Police prosecutor when the case was called up on Friday.

In reply to the police prosecutor witness said there were nearly 400 people at the meeting of B. B. and C. I. Railway Union. He knew several persons who were on the platform. He knew the accused for the past three months as he had attended 11 strike meetings.

Mr. Gadkari, defence Counsel then commenced cross-examination of the witness. Witness said he was always attending meetings in plain clothes. He always carried his certificate to show that he was a policeman. The certificate was signed by the Deputy Commissioner. Witness always kept the certificate in his coat pocket.

Shown the handbill announcing the meeting witness said he had read it. One of the Sepoys in plain clothes handed it over to him some time before the meeting.

Witness knew it was a meeting of the Union. When he went into the hall the meeting had not commenced. After a time Mr. Jhabvala asked the C. I. D. to leave the meeting.

WHY HE DID NOT LEAVE.

Q: Why did you not leave the meeting?—A: I thought it was a public meeting and I had a right to be there. Moreover there were other outsiders.

Q: Who were those?—A: Messrs. Nimbkar, Kasse, Rao and others.

Proceeding, witness said he did not know under what circumstances the outsiders were there and he still maintained it was a public meeting. Mr. Jhabvala announced that it was a private meeting and he still remained there.

Subsequently witness left the hall and entered the adjoining room where the Social Service League had its office witness said he entered the room of the S. S. League with the permission of one Naik in that office. Naik's oral statement was taken at his residence and then written in the police station in his absence. The summons on Naik was served on July 11 after the charge sheet was filed.

Referring to the phone incident witness said he sat near the door of the office of the Social Service League.

Even though you were in the S. S. L. Office you were taking notes and listening to the speeches?—No.

The accused requested you not to take notes and listen to the speeches?—I told accused that I was not concerned with the speeches at all but that I was waiting for my officer.

Witness further said accused asked him to go out to which he replied that he was waiting for his officer. Five minutes after the conversation Mr. Sahasrabudhe came in and had conversation both with witness and accused. Sahasrabudhe asked witness as to why he was stopping then and was told that witness was awaiting orders from his officers.

WITNESS GIVES UNINTELLIGIBLE REPLIES.

At this stage witness gave certain unintelligible answers and the Magistrate reprimanded him thus "you don't seem to

be following Mr. Gadkari's questions, and your answers are unintelligible. Better speak in Marathi." Witness continued to speak in English.

Further witness said he remained in the S. S. L. Office because he was told to 'hold on' by his superiors. He thought he should be there and he remained there.

Witness said it was not true that Sahasrabudhe asked him to leave the S. S. L. Office but it was the accused who asked him to leave it.

At what time next day was your statement recorded?—Next morning at about 8.30.

Sahasrabudhe's statement was recorded on the 5th.

Witness said he was caught hold by the hand by the accused and asked to go out.

POLICE AND PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Q: And you observed passive resistance?—Yes.

Court: Very creditable on the police (laughter).

Counsel: As a matter of fact you were simply asked to go out and not 'handled' out as you allege?—No, I was caught roughly by both hands and dragged.

To another question witness said that there was no mention of the fact that he was molested by accused and another person in the station diary as the entry only pertained to the meeting.

Mr. G. V. Sahasrabudhe, a B.A. of Bombay University and Superintendent of the Workmen's Institute, Damodar Thackersey Muli Hall was the next prosecution witness examined. Witness said his office was partitioned from the main hall. The Institute, of which he was the Superintendent, was managed by the Social Service League. The hall was being rented to social institutions to hold functions. On July 4, the hall was given to B.B. & C.I. Railway Employees' Union.

EVIDENCE OF MR. SAHASRABUDHE.

Some time after 7 p.m. that day, witness was going to Dr. Ambedkar's office which was just behind the hall. Witness was passing by the side door of the Social Service League office. The door had glass panes and witness saw some 20 people rushing from the hall to the S. S. L. Office. Witness knocked at the door and somebody opened it.

Witness saw complainant Samant sitting on a chair in the office. He was surrounded by about 10 or 20 persons. The persons who had collected round about him were asking him to go out of the office. Witness then saw accused catch complainant by the arm and ask him to go out. Witness thought there might be some trouble and he intervened and pushed accused away and asked him not to create any trouble there. Witness then asked complainant why he was sitting and he told witness that he had telephoned to his headquarters and was waiting for his officers. Witness suggested to complainant that he should leave the room and he said he would do so. While this conversation was going on, Sergeant Power turned up there. Sergeant Power asked complainant to go to the hall and he followed him shortly. Nimbkar and his companions also left the room.

The Court rose for lunch.

Sub-Inspector N. A. Sawant attached to the Bhoiwada Police Station, stated that he arrested the accused on July 6. Subsequently accused was released on bail.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PROCEDURE.

Witness said that on the night of July 9, he went to the residence of Mr. Naik, clerk of the Social Service League, and took down notes of what he had to say. He recorded a summary of that at the Bhoiwada police station.

Xhe Magistrate observed: It was the most extraordinary procedure to follow. He had never heard such a thing.

The Magistrate asked if he had the notes with him in the Court to which witness replied in the negative.

Cross-examined, witness stated that Mr. Naik refused to be cited as a witness.

Xhe prosecution evidence was concluded at this stage and the accused was called upon to make his statement.

Mr. Nimbkar reserved his statement but said that he had not assaulted the complainant, nor used criminal force as alleged and pleaded "not guilty".

The Magistrate then framed the charge

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 13.
Axenfels, Goose, Hamburg.
C/Pittsburg, Henderson, Liverpool.
Kaiser-i-Hind, Manly, London.

DEPARTURES.

July 14.
Sigrun, Kovanso, Rangoon.
Morea, Holland, London.
Hakuko Maru, Sewaki, Osaka.
Sado Maru, Taramoto, Kobe.

LOADING.

Steamer Varela for Busreh.
Steamer Homayun for Kobe.
Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.
S. S. Axenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Axenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S. S. C/Pittsburg:—The K. N. Coy.'s steamer City of Pittsburg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Sigrun:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sigrun, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S. S. Hakuko Maru:—The M. B. Kaisha steamer Hakuko Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Osaka, with a cargo of old iron.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL.

S. S. Sado Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Sado Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S. S. Morea:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Morea, 5,970 tons, Captain Holland, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

July 13.
S. S. Morea for London:—5 bales carpets, F Hajeeoff; 5 bales carpets, H A Ebrahimoff; 12 bales carpets, M M T Afshar; 20 cases cow hides, Jeenna and Co; 3 bales cow hides, H Mehra and Co.

S. S. Ansa for Dunkirk:—1,000 cwt Linseed, Birla Bros; 500 tons manganese ore, Cox and Kings Ltd; 2,000 cwt east-ward, S Nagindas and Co.
S. S. Explorer for Hull:—25 bales cow hides, A J Karachiwalla.

S. S. Huntsman for Dunkirk:—2,900 cwt Linseed, Birla Bros.

For Antwerp:—2,900 cwt groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoj; 63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
S. S. Kondekerk for Hamburg:—150 bales cotton waste, Ralli Bros; 167 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—800 cwt Linseed oil cakes, W H Martin.

S. S. Axenfels for Hamburg:—1,000 cwt Linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 190 cwt Cassin, Amin and Sons; 105 cwt Gum Karaya, N Muljee, 1,999 cwt myrabollans, C Jeevanlal; 31 bales cow hides, Agrakes Export Co; 1,000 cwt Linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 105 cwt mustard, J Doyal.

For Rotterdam:—2,200 cwt Linseed oil cakes, and 2,200 cwt groundnut oil cakes, N V Velomahmed; 50 cases Goat skins, M Mahamad Ali and Co; 4,000 cwt Ginglyseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

For Leith:—8 cwt Groundnut oil cakes, N V Velomahmed.

S. S. Capo di Monte for Marseilles:—10 cases and 26 bales Gum Asafatida, H K Jaitha and Sons.

For Geneva:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 60 cwt Gum Arabic, Ramzan Ali and Co.

S. S. Laquax for Marseilles:—1,000 cwt Groundnuts with shell, S M Rajgor and Co.

S. S. Sado Maru for Hongkong:—7 1-2 cwt Ivory, P Gandabhai.

S. S. Homayun for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, C Danjee and Sons, 2,000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha; 1,500 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co; 300 bales cotton, Nisho Co Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Birla Bros; 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 470 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 3,000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 200 bales cotton, H Surajmal; 500 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

under Section 353 I.P.C. against the accused that he on July 6 used criminal force against the complainant, a public servant, in the discharge of his duty.

The case was then adjourned to July 18.

150 JAMSHEDPUR STRIKERS RE-ENGAGED

SALUTARY EFFECT SEC. 144

TOTAL ATTENDANCE NOW NUMBER 3,000

JAMSHEDPUR, July 12.

Over 150 strikers so far have been re-engaged. The attendance to-day at the Works number about 3,000. The promulgation of section 144 has improved the situation, and the application of the section throughout the town is under contemplation.—*Scout.*

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WEATHER IN INDIA

MONSOON ACTIVE IN KONKAN AND GUJARAT

GENERAL RAINFALL IN BENGAL U. P. AND C. P.

POONA, July 13.
The Arabian Sea monsoon has been active in Konkan, Hyderabad, and Gujarat while the Bay current has strengthened in Burma and has extended in North-East India and East United Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, United Provinces East, Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Coorg and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Rajputana East, Madras Southeast and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are—Akyah four inches; Tavoy and Bhamo two; Victoria Point, Amherst, and Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji fourteen; Hazaribagh three; Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Burdwan, Patna, Naya Dumka and Shillong one and a half; Sibsagar, Silehar, Sambalpur and Ranchi one; Dinajpur three quarters; Panchmarhi one and a half; Surat three; Udaipur and Ahmedabad three quarters; Rajkot a half; Bombay three; Gulbarga and Nalgonda one and a half; Ratnagiri and Maragao one; Molegaon and Hanamkonda three quarters; Cochin a half and Calcutta a quarter.

Forecast—A decrease in Gujarat and Konkan and an increase in Assam and Bengal.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

MONSOON ACTIVE IN GUJARAT AND HYDERABAD

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the north Konkan, Gujarat and Hyderabad, but has weakened in Malabar and Kanara. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces East, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Rajputana East, Madras Southeast and the

Madras Coast North. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded except in the Punjab, Sind and Baluchistan, where they are clear. The air is more moist than usual in the Central Provinces East and parts of Hyderabad, and drier in the Punjab, east Rajputana and Sind. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 107 deg. at Multan and Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in the Konkan and Gujarat.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Jhansi	... 0.05"
Mainpuri	... 0.01"
Jaipur	... 0.04"
Ajmer	... 0.05"
Mount Abu	... 0.13"
Deesa	... 0.48"
Rajkot	... 0.45"
Surat	... 2.68"
Ahmedabad	... 0.78"
Bhavnagar	... 0.13"
Indore	... 0.06"
Amraoti	... 0.06"
Khandwa	... 0.03"
Hoshangabad	... 0.82"
Saugor	... 0.15"
Raipur	... 0.90"
Ratnagiri	... 1.12"
Marmagao	... 1.17"
Karwar	... 0.62"
Malegaon	... 0.69"
Ahmednagar	... 0.45"
Poona	... 0.02"
Bijapur	... 0.17"
Belgaum	... 0.02"
Nizamabad	... 0.22"
Hyderabad	... 0.14"
Mangalore	... 0.45"
Calicut	... 0.13"
Cochin	... 0.45"
Trivandrum	... 0.10"
Nagapattam	... 1.52"
Madras	... 0.15"
Bombay:—	
Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.—	
Colaba Observatory	... 2.58"
June to date	shrdlu cmfwypewchf
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	42.81" (12.35" above normal).
St. George's Hospital	... 2.41"
J. J. Hospital	... 2.30"
Maximum temperature	84 deg. (2 deg. below normal).
Minimum temperature	15 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS.

12th JULY 1928.

(Received too late for publication in yes-

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In. cts. In. cts. In. cts.
Dohad ... 0 63 5 70 28 89
Godhra ... 0 00 12 38 04 25
Nandurbar ... 0 14 3 07 22 61
Dharwar ... 0 31 4 32 32 65

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 13-1-28 Colaba Point 2.58, Fort 2.41, J. J. Hospital 2.30.
Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 42.81, Fort 49.70 J. J. Hospital 40.25.
Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 43.67, Fort 49.37 J. J. Hospital 40.29.
Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 28.72, Fort 38.72, J. J. Hospital 30.02.

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"OUR CALLOUS CITY FATHERS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—One could read both abject despair and determination in the face of the vast multitude of humanity that had gathered in front of the Municipal Office on the eventful eve of the 9th instant, awaiting with anxiety the verdict of the City Fathers the trustees of the City's welfare. That verdict which they awaited, brought them no solace when they were apprised of it; they and their children were denied succour by the civic guardians of the City. The callousness of those, who, either by virtue of their position were impervious to the appeals of humanity, or were superseded by selfish motives, shall sink in the world's nostrils. They, who love to bask in the fleeting sunshine of a titled aristocrat, can afford to spend public funds in frivolous directions; but they cannot legally dole out a pittance to save from starvation and misery the offsprings of the citizens and sons of the same soil. Their Code of Law does not permit them to extend their sympathy to the children of an unjustly exploited class of people who slave to line the pockets of their employers for scanty remuneration.

We know what it is that stops the flow of their sympathy and, it scarcely reflects to their credit. They are afraid their own interests would be jeopardised, as, by helping the children of the labourers, prolongation of the bold stand taken by the strikers may be encouraged, to the detriment of Capitalism, of which they are worthy exponents. But that they should adopt such tactics, and take undue advantage of the labourers' helpless position, is not only deplorable, but exceedingly wanton and unscrupulous. The children cannot plead for themselves, except perhaps by their bedraggled and woebegone appearance, that the sins of their fathers should not be visited on their heads—children as they are, and granting that their fathers have sinned and are sinning. Our benevolent city fathers cannot grasp this point of view.

One worthy gentleman had the temerity to say that the children are not starving and that there is no necessity for the Municipality to intervene. May his ignorance for ever be blessed and continue; lest his conscience should prick him and he should awake to the rude fact that a labourer, who has had hardly any opportunities of putting by a pie as provision for the future, and who has been out of employment for more than two months, can scarcely have the means to support either his children and family or himself.

The guardians having failed, let the wards look out for themselves. The city fathers' car complacently face the pleasing picture of starving children: we the public cannot. Our path is clear; let us rise to the occasion, and do what we can to ameliorate their condition. Let us also bear in mind that we have no need of representatives who do not care for the weal of their people. The world too has no need of them.—Yours etc.,

S. K. SHARMA.

STUDY OF POLITICS.

INDIAN INSTITUTE'S PROGRAMME

Mr. S. G. Warty M.A., Hon Secretary of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science writes:—

The Indian Institute of Political and Social Science which is located at the Servants of India Society's Home Sandhurst Road, Bombay, has now prepared a programme to extend its activities in many directions.

The Institute is arranging a series of lectures during this year on various public questions, by well-known authorities on those questions, and the inaugural address of the Institute for this term will be delivered by Sir Chimanlal Setalwad on "Constitutional Reforms" on Friday 13th July 1928.

TO ISSUE SHORT BOOKLETS.

The Institute also proposes to issue short booklets each containing an historical and critical review of the administration of some Government Departments with constructive suggestions for improvement. Well-known students of these administrative are being approached in this connection and it is hoped we shall soon be able to make arrangements with them.

With a view to interest the younger generation into the scientific study of political and economic subjects, a class will be held at the premises of the Institute on every Sunday commencing with 15th July 1928 and Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil M. A. L. B. F. S. S. will conduct it. The first subject for discourse will be "Studies in Political Theories."

FURTHER CONTEMPLATED ACTIVITIES.

The Institute hopes to take up in time and as funds permit, the important work of research in Indian economic and Social problems and thereby develop on the lines on which similar Institutes have developed in the West. With a view to focus public attention on these matters and bring about co-operation between various workers in the field, it is proposed to convene a Bombay Economist's Conference in Bombay in the near future.

The Institute has very responsible people to guide its activities. Its President is Mr. K. Natrajan, Editor of the Indian Social Reformer, and Indian Daily Mail, its vice-President Mr. G. K. Deodhar C.I.E.,

'BROTHELS IN BOMBAY.'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—As existence of brothels supports, encourages and facilitates the commercial traffic in women, the Bombay Vigilance Association has kept before itself the complete abolition of brothels as one of its objects and efforts are being made for its achievement. The subject being very complicated most of the people do not find time to give it the serious attention which it deserves. There are, therefore, many people who are afraid of abolishing the system of brothels. Besides people interested in the existence of brothels are purposely creating misunderstanding by giving out that the Vigilance Association wants to abolish prostitution which is impossible. But in fact abolition of prostitution and removal of brothels are two separate things. And while the former is not possible, at least under the present circumstances of the society, the latter is not only possible but absolutely necessary to check the volume of traffic in women and children. And it is proved by experience beyond doubt, that all the objections brought against the abolition of brothels are imaginary. I, therefore, give below two quotations in connection with the problem from recent publications.

In the issue for March 1928 of the Journal of Social Hygiene, published by the American Social Hygiene Association, we find under the heading "Three views of a year's work":—"Twenty years ago the segregated district was a tolerated institution, generally regarded as a necessary evil both in Chicago and in many other cities. The studies of various vice commissions, the research and writings of social experts like Dr. Flexner, Raymond Fosdick and Jane Addams, the experience of the war, and the steady work of this committee (the Committee of Fifteen) have pretty completely changed the public attitude, what a commentary it is on that old bromide: "You can't change human nature," which used to be flung in the faces of the opponents of segregated vice! It was just because segregated districts were changing human nature—and changing it for the worse—that they had to go. No educator, and no advertiser, believes you can't change human nature. The only question is, in which direction shall it be changed? As far as this Committee is concerned it is determined that men shall not be allowed, for the sake of private gains, either to educate in vice or to advertise or exploit it. Vice may continue, but at least it shall not be artificially stimulated by a market place and a profitable organisation."

After giving a graphic description of the brothels in Bombay which he personally visited Mr. A. Fenner Brockway writes in his book 'A Week in India' published recently:—

"It is a scandal that this traffic should be pursued in this way in any British territory. It combines all the evils of both unregulated and regulated prostitution. It is as accepted and recognised, for all intents and purposes, as any system of regulated vice. It is not illegal in Bombay to rent property for this purpose; it is not illegal for a woman to employ girls and make a profit out of them. The only illegality is for a man to live by the prostitution of girls, a regulation which can, of course be easily evaded."

On the other hand, whilst the traffic is permitted nothing is done to limit its dangers. There is no medical supervision of the women; there are not even any public clinics for the treatment of venereal diseases. Treatment is given at the hospitals, but there is no attempt to deal with the widespread disease which cannot but arise from this traffic.

I know that there are streets in London where girls walk to and fro offering themselves for sale. That is not so revolting, however, as would be a row of open bed-rooms in, say, Claring Cross Road, with the girls sitting at the entrance inviting custom. That is the position in Bombay."

As the question is shortly to come up for discussion in the Bombay Municipal Corporation, it is hoped that the city fathers will give serious attention to the question and will not be misled either by interested or ignorant people.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. NAIK.

Life-worker, Social Service League, Bombay.

Dated, July 11.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CONGRATULATIONS

Loyal Messages were received from several bodies and individuals from all over India on the occasion of the birthday of His Majesty the King Emperor.

President of the Servants of India Society and its honorary secretaries are Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. and Mr. S. G. Warty, M.A.

WANTED FUND AND WORKERS.

With a view to carry out work in an effective manner, the Institute is in need of funds and workers. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to all those interested in the study of political, economic and social subjects, to become members of the Institute and thereby assist it to carry on its work in the desired directions.



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GRAMOPHONES AND WOLVES

MECHANISED WARFARE

Findings from Canada show that the gramophone, which has been in danger of suffering "not thinking on, like the hobby horse," is coming into its own again as a unit in mechanized warfare. It but enhances the glory of its new use, that the warfare is not that warfare between men in which it has already done such yeoman work as a non-combatant, but the warfare which men have for so long carried on against that all too large portion of the animal creation which remains to this day undomesticated. The character of the wolf is so little admired, his solidarity is so well organized, and the farmers of Ontario have had so many sheep devoured, that they at length feel justified in turning on their gramophones against the foe. This extreme step was first proposed by a member of the Ontario Legislature, himself professionally expert in the aggressive and defensive use of sounds. It was adopted with particular acclivity by the farmers in the Manitoulin district, where the sheep had been abstracted to the sinister figure of 666. It is intended to attract the wolves, not drive them away, and the first difficulty to be settled is whether the gramophone shall appeal to the predatory or to the gregarious instinct, whether it shall make a noise like a sheep or like a wolf.

The third possibility of a gramophone uttering gross praise of wolves is to be kept in mind as a last expedient. In any case the Ontario farmers are going to begin with howls, and not bleats, and then shoot at the wolves as they hasten to the howling party. Though there will be unusual opportunities for heroism, when a volunteer crawls out to change the needles the gramophone has the great advantage over shepherd boys that it may cry "Wolf Wolf" over and over again—and will certainly do so whenever the needle catches—and its neighbours may desert it knowing that the wolves will devour it at their peril.

KURLA MUSLIMS' DEMANDS

The following resolutions were passed at the public meeting of Muslims residents of Kurla held on 10th inst. at Takia.—

This public meeting of the Kurla Muslims residents with great earnest request the fair-mindedness of the Collector of the District and the Commissioner of the Division to nominate at least 2 Muslims members in order to satisfy the Muslim population as Councilors of local municipality as the 4 seats allotted to them in the Municipality, looking to their population in the town which is not less than 40 per cent. are insufficient, and the Muslims are not satisfied by that allotment.

This public meeting of Muslims residents of Kurla authorise the president of the meeting to forward copies of these resolutions to the press and the authorities concerned and if necessary to lead a deputation to the authorities of such persons as he may deem fit.

H. A. ALUM KHAN,
President of the Public Meeting.

DR. SHROFF'S EVE HOSPITAL

ITS PROUD RECORD

NEW DELHI, July 9.

Some interesting details are now available in the annual report of Dr. Shroff's charity eye hospital for 1917. It is the only institution of its kind in whole of Northern India and owes its origin to emergency and singleness of purpose of its founder Dr. S. P. Shroff. To put it in language of Her Excellency Lady Irwin from a small room on Burr Bastian Road to 24 commodious double storeyed building in Daryaganj during the course of nine years was a record which could be a pride of any nation. The hospital has taken advantage of the public as was evident from statistics of patients for the year. The total number of out-patients during the year was 32578 of which 6118 were new patients. During year under report daily average of new patients was 16.7 and of the new and old combined was 89.2. All communities, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians and other took full advantage of institution. Number of in-patients treated during the year was 209 and total number of operations was 348 of which 196 were major operations. Hospital after many years of hard struggle was now fortunately located in its own building.

The new building which was opened by Lady Irwin in March 1917 and had among other things a large out-patients department, accommodation for 54 in-patients, two operation rooms, room for Electrotherapy, Dispensary quarters for nurses and a matron. The provision of two separate operation rooms (one for septic and other for aseptic cases) and a department for electrical treatment of eye diseases were special features which were not found in other eye hospitals in this country. Lack of funds still stood in the way of completion of whole hospital scheme for which roughly one lakh of rupees more was required. The endowment fund stood at Rs. 156000 of which Rs. 80000 was the Government of India and Rs. 25000 by the Government of India and Rs. 25000 by the Delhi Municipality. In addition to this Municipality gave a monthly grant of Rs. 200 towards the working of the hospital. Total expenditure of the hospital was Rs. 1300 per month but to work it efficiently they required Rs. 2000 per month for which an appeal was being made.—A. P.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY EXAM

The list of candidates who have passed the B.Sc. Examination (Engineering) Part I of the Benares Hindu University, held in the month of April last is as under:—

Abhay Pada Datta; Amit Chandra Chaudhuri; Benoy Kumar Roy; Bhagat Das Satsangi; Charanjiv Lal Sial; Chun Chuan Pathak; Daulat Ram Bedi; Durga Prasad Varma I.; Durga Prasad Varma II.; Dwijendra Nath Basu Roy; Govind Narayan Rewadkar; Har Chaud Singh; Harinath Bhattacharya; Jyoti Prasad Mukherji; Kanti Chandra Satsangi;

Kauramalani Mohanlal Vishandas; Kiran Moy Das Gupta; Kishore Lal Mathur; Kumud Chandra Chakravarty; Kunjbehariharil Saxena; Labhram Mandal; Makhanlal Mukherjee; Mammatha Nath Guha Neogi; M. R. Subramaniam; Murari Mohan Ghosh; Prag Raj Khanna; Prasanth Kumar Mandal; Prema Raj Mital; Ram Lal Khara; Ram Hirday Bhattacharya; Remal Chand Bhagat; Sailendra Mohan Datta; Sailesh Chandra Sen; Sardar Chand Chimah; Sashishekhar Nand Gairola; Shiv Dass Mal Malhotra; Subimal Chandra Sarkar; V. G. Mohanraj; Vidya Sagar Mittal; Vishnu M. Rane.

N.B.—The result of candidate Roll No. 3 is under consideration.

THE HEDJAZ AND YEMEN

DEPUTATION AT MECCA

"Al-Moqattam" of Cairo publishes the following in its issue, dated June 16:—
News emanating from the Hedjaz says that the Yemenite Deputation continues putting up at Mecca, and has resumed negotiations with His Majesty the Sultan. It is expected that these negotiations will secure the strengthening of the relations, friendship and good-will between the two Governments.—"Muslim Outlook".

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR BOMBAY

Amount previously acknowledged. Rs. 13,96,954-11-9. T. S. Bhat Esq. 0-6-0, Gustadji D. Bilimoria Esq., 500-0-0, Servants of the Bombay Club 60, Messrs. The P. & O. Steam Navigation Co. Part proceeds of sale of Visitors' Passes during April and May 1928 1,700-0-0, K. N. Dhalla Esq. 5-0-0, Dhanjibhai H. Mehta Esq. 75-0-0, Messrs. K. Bhivaji & Co. 2-0-0, N. P. Patwardhan Esq. 5-0-0.

Through Rao Sahab Chuni Lal G. Munim: Lalubhai Golabchand Jhaveri Esq. 51, C. M. Gandhi Esq. 51, Rao Sahab Chuni Lal G. Munim (Realisation on the Hospital Day Pageant Film) 1002, Contributions realised at a Cinema show at Dharampur on 31-1-28, H. H. The Maharaja of Dharampur 501, Her Highness A. S. The Maharani Sahab 251, Her Highness A. S. Shrimant Dhanwantkumar Baiji Sahab, Maharani Sahab of Jammu & Kashmir State 501, Shrimant Jashantkumar Baiji Sahab 101, K. S. Prabhadevi 51, Darbar Shri Virawalla of Bagara 51.

K. S. Sujansinhji of Adpur-Palitana 51, Maharaj Pratapji 51, J. F. B. Hartchorne Esq., Political Agent, Surat 10, R. B. Ramprasad M. Mehta, Dy. Political Agent, Rewakantha 51, Sheth Dostmahomed Pirmohamed 151, Sheth Pranlal Devkaran 101, Sheth Manoharadas Tribhovandas 25, Sale proceeds of tickets at the Box offices 300, 2,196, 3,900-0-0.

Narottam Manji Esq., 5-0-0.
Total Rs. 14,02,607-1-9.

Amount promised but not yet received Rs. 15,000.

All donations, however small, will be thankfully received by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Bombay House, Brice Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADMINISTRATION OF WAKF ACT

SOME DEFECTS AND THEIR REMEDIES

In the course of an article the "Dean" of Ahmedabad writes:—

"The object of the Musalman Wakf Act was to make provision for the better management of the Wakf property and for ensuring the keeping and publication of proper accounts in respect of such properties. It was never the aim of the Act to cause extra trouble to honest and upright managers of Wakfs by dragging them to Courts and by causing them the extra worry of preparing and submitting statements—intricate about their management without any corresponding advantage to the community.

A NOVEL PROCEDURE.
Of all the Districts, possibly Ahmedabad has the largest number of Wakfs. But it appears that when in the District Court of Ahmedabad a claim of ownership of Wakfs or family wakfs is advanced supported by five or ten may even one affidavit the notice under Section 10 of the Act against the Mutawali is filed and no further steps are being taken to enforce the provision of this Act against such recalcitrant managers. The filing of this notice makes these managers immune from the provisions of the Wakf Act. And it gives them Carte Blanche to deal with the Wakf property as they think without any kind of responsibility whatsoever.

However if we examine the application of this Act to the honest and straightforward managers, we find that they are put to great inconveniences by the provisions of this Act.

Some of the honest managers are so tired of the irksome procedure that they contemplate the renunciation of their offices and it is not too much to predict that some of the good managers will in near future resign their posts. On the other hand those managers who commit a breach of trust in respect of the Wakf properties manage to get a few affidavits in support of their bogus claim by hook or by crook, and get permanent immunity.

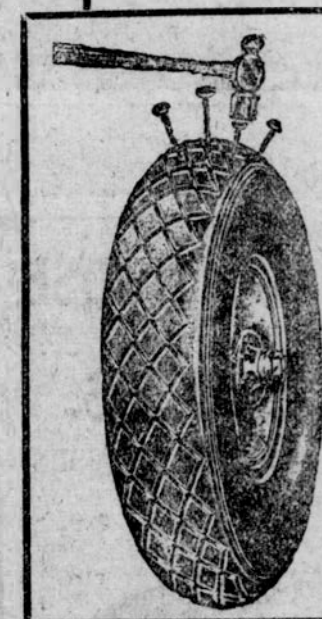
SOME SUGGESTED METHODS OF INQUIRY.

It is however strange that the Court does not issue any general public notice to give the Musalmans an opportunity of meeting the bogus claims of the usurpers of Wakf properties.

After the last City Survey all the Wakf properties have been entered as such in the Record of Rights and the Property Register. In all cases of claims the Courts must presume that an entry in the Property Register or the Record of Rights is true until the contrary is proved. A few irresponsible affidavits cannot displace the weighty authority of the Sanads and the entries in the Records of Rights.

We would even suggest that the Government should appoint a Special Officer to examine these cases in which private claims are made to Wakf properties and

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he should be authorised to collect evidence oral as well as documentary to meet such bogus claims.

A EXEMPTION BY DISTRICT COURT ULTRA VIRES.

Some managers have claimed that the property was endowed by their ancestors and therefore it is their private property. Such a claim is entirely foreign to Musalmans Law; a property becomes public as soon as it is endowed, and comes within the purview of the Wakf Act and all the provisions of the Wakf Act apply to it, unless the Local Government by the notification in the Local Official Gazette exempts it from the operation of the said Act. Exemptions granted by the District Court are therefore 'ultra vires' and should be immediately cancelled.

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INDIA'S INDIVIDUALITY

MYSORE RESIDENT AT THE MYTHIC SOCIETY

The Mythic Society, Bangalore, held its annual meeting yesterday evening in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Mr. Crump, the Hon. the British Resident in Mysore presided. After the welcome speech of Mr. Shama Rao, the President of the Society, the annual report was read and adopted.

MR. CRUMP'S ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. H.M. Cramp then spoke as follows:

Gentlemen,—I am much obliged to Mr. Shama Rao for his kind words of welcome, even though I have never before been compared to a moon. As I feel that I am merely a fleeting phenomenon in the Bangalore firmament I will refrain from comment on the Secretary's report further than to congratulate the Society on its record of the past and to express, in an optimistic spirit, a hope that its future will be even brighter.

Now, a certain Professor Bradley of my college at Oxford, on being asked to define optimism, declared it to be a belief that "this is the best of all possible worlds and everything in it is a necessary evil." The last few years have forced me, with not unnatural reluctance, into the belief not only that Residents have to be accepted by society at large as necessary evils but further that they have to face many unnecessary ones. I am called on to preside over and, what is much worse, to contribute to the funds of the societies, religious, philanthropic, artistic, athletic, to referee in polo matches to advise football teams, to exhort boys' scouts and girl guides and in fact as the Provincial Mayor said "to be, like Caesar's wife, all things to all men." But at any rate there is one thing I have never been asked to do before and that is to preside over a "Mythic Society." When I heard the name I wondered what it meant. It suggested an assemblage of phantoms from the realms of non-existence or to quote Mr. Weller's definition of a King's Arms, "a collection of fabulous animals." At any rate, the Society has visibly demonstrated its existence and I have learnt something of its aims and objects. Still, I on my part, am here tonight, as an unnecessary evil for there was no obligation on you to ask me to address you. If therefore I bore you or disturb your susceptibilities for a few minutes, you should, in kindness to me realise that you have brought your blood on your own heads and that I am not a wilful or perverse criminal. However, as my head clerk once said to me "But Sir, there is a silver lining to every wet blanket" and I promise you I shall not keep this wet blanket for long over your heads and even when it is there, I hope you'll secure four annas from the silver lining.

Some three or four years ago, in what may or may not have been a moment of inspiration, I addressed to India a series of three sonnets which I commenced with this line "Land, that has never learnt to stand alone." At the moment my thought was perhaps on the historical aspect of the case. It is not the time or place for me to discuss political facts, probabilities and possibilities and I will say no more on this point than that if, or perhaps I should go further and say when India does stand alone she will owe her political balance to the help of the British Empire in training her to use her feet.

INDIAN ART AND LITERATURE.
That is however a mere obiter dictum and I come now to the subjects of Indian Art and architecture, literature and religion, which are those, with which this society is primarily concerned. In this connection, however, my phrase must be qualified and largely qualified. In all these matters India has stood alone in the past. She produced probably the earliest religion, which had a basis in a considered and a tenable system of philosophy. Following on that she produced the sublime morality of Buddhism, which though dead in India, has spread the influence of Indian thought through Burma, Tibet, Ceylon and China. She gave birth to the great epics of the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and to the sublime dramas of Kalidasa. She developed her own system of architecture and though alien invasion has profoundly modified this, the essential Indian touch has been preserved and the same may be said over the art of painting, where, though possibly the impulse to revival after the passing of the earlier Ajanta, Bagh and Ellora came from the Persian artists, imported by the Mogul Emperors, yet subsequent developments were essentially Indian in character and workmanship.

Now to get back to my text—If a person or a country is to stand alone, much more to walk alone, it must have confidence in itself and as regards art anyhow, what I have noticed in conversations with Indians or in books by Indians or on Indian artistic subjects is a lack of confidence. This shows itself in what I may express in G. W. Russell's definition of the chief Harrovian characteristic, as "a curious kind of shyness" and a consequent resentment of any criticism to the effect that Indian art, literature, architecture or religion have been in any way influenced from outside. To my mind not only is this position not tenable but it is absurd. With India's wonderful history, her wonderful traditions, her wonderful record of achievements in all these various lines, in all which she has displayed her own individual and unique genius, I see no reason, why obvious facts should be denied and why India with her

reme confidence in herself and her own individuality should not reply "Yes, I admit the external influences but I took them, made them my own and used them for my own purposes." Even in the days, where of there is little record, we know from the Ajanta and the Bagh frescoes, that people from all over Asia came to the courts of the Indian kings and if they came to learn, it is equally certain that they also taught and that Indians would be and were ready to learn from them. In the capital pillars of Sanchi and Amravati and many other places the ways and influence of Syrian and Assyrian art is clear. In painting, as already observed, much is due to the inspiration and influence of the early Persian School. In sculpture similarly India owes much to the Greek influence especially in the Gandhara school.

where a strong Arabic and Persian influence came in with the Moguls and, perhaps, again the effect of the alien impulse is obvious and in modern painting something is owed to some French schools and also to Japan. Nor can the Bengali school of novelists be held to owe no debt to the West.

INDIA RETAINS HER INDIVIDUALITY.

Yet the main point I want to make is not that India has been influenced by the various alien forces, but that, though she has been influenced in so many directions by outside forces, she has never lost her own individuality. Perhaps more than any other great poet Shakespeare was the greatest borrower of other poets' thoughts, but he took them, into his own soul and re-created them in the mint of his own genius.

ever style or shape of art or architecture, or religion or literature she felt was of use to her and has absorbed it for her own purpose and then when the time of production came, her artistic children have been stamped indelibly with the marks of the personality of the great Mother, who brought them into the world. From this point of view at any rate, there is no reason why India should not stand or walk or even run alone. Nor is there any reason for the sensitiveness to criticism on which I have commented. The right reply of the Indian is not a touchy denial of outside influences. It always was, and, with the world in effect shrinking daily as communications improve it becomes daily more absurd to reject or deny the power of external and alien influences. India is big enough to stand on her own legs and admit the extent to which she has been influenced and to deny that

such influence has resulted merely in slavish imitation. She can assert, and assert with truth, that in all influences that have been brought to bear on her from outside, religious, literary or artistic, she has been strong enough to absorb and transform them without ever giving up her own character, her own individuality, her own personality.

And, to revert to where I began, the great need for India to-day is the self-confidence of strength. I believe that in policies as in art she will develop what the times call for. But to close on a word of warning—strength lies in unity and unity cannot be obtained without tolerance. After the election of office-bearers the proceedings terminated with the vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. K. Channay and three cheers to H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore.

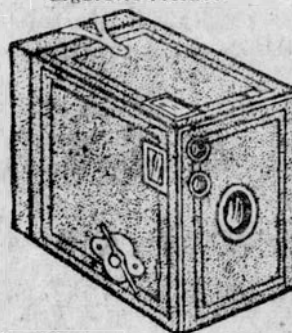
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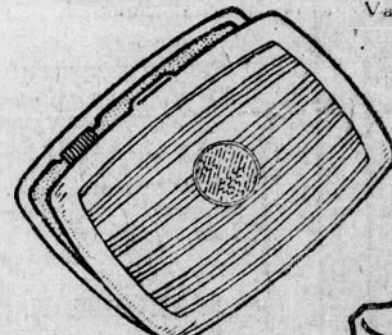
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5.	Mother-of-Pearl & Gold Mtd. Cigarette Holder	500	26.	Turkish Bath Towel	190
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7.	Kadok Brownie Box Camera No. 0	660	28.	Washing Belt	150
8.	E.P.N.S. Circular Tin Container	250	29.	Vanity Case	150
9.	Rolled Gold Links & Studs Superior quality	625	30.	Box of Pears Soap	145
10.	E. P. N. S. Cigarette Case Curved Design	400	31.	Razor Blades (Packet of 5)	120
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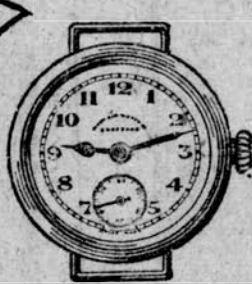
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it a vigorous shake, gathers
the small one-time yield, dis-
contented that it is not
"bumper" bountiful.

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careful orchardist, knows
that only so much of the
golden fruit ripens at a time.

He shakes the tree a little to-
day, and a little to-morrow,
after Time has ripened more
of the fruit.

....And the consistent and
persistent advertiser also
knows that the yearly bum-
per crop of silver rupees is
the total yield of not one
day, week, or month, but the
result of constantly "shak-
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it gradually ripens.

The great tree of your poten-
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of Opportunity with judicious
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